FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 115 *16 June 1981*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Chilean, Argentine Relations Viewed by Observers A 1

ARGENTINA

Former Ambassador to U.S. on Bilateral Relations B 1
Navy Chief on Country's Political Prospects B 1
UCR Leader Comments on Current Political Situation B 3
Four Pardoned Chileans Leave for Santiago B 3
Australian Deputy Prime Minister on Official Visit B 3
Arrives in Buenos Aires B 3
Comments on Sinai Peace Force B 4
Camilion Scores EEC Policies B 5
Camilion on Cooperation B 5
Oil Self-Sufficiency by 1983 Sought B 6

BRAZIL

Two U.S. Fishing Vessels Captured off Belem D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 13 Jun]
PCB Repudiates Possible Soviet Threat to Poland D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 14 Jun]
President Guarantees Governors' Elections in 1982 D 1

MEXICO

Interparliamentary Meeting Opens in Manzanillo M 1
President on U.S. Relations M 1
Legislator Reports on Meeting M 1
Officials Refute U.S. Senator's Cancun Statement M 2
Ambassador to Nicaragua on 'Mini-Marshall Plan' M 2
Federal Electoral Committee Approves New Party M 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Communist Party Commemorates 50th Anniversary P 1
PCC Sends Sergio Corrieri [Havana] P 1
Terrorists Kill Three Policemen; One Captured P 2
Two Terrorists Identified P 2
President Attends Funeral P 2

EL SALVADOR

Concern for 1982, 1983 Elections Builds P 3
Revised Measures Needed [EL DIARIO DE HOY 12 Jun] P 3
Electoral Council Criticized [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 12 Jun] P 4
National Assembly Urged [NEWS GAZETTE 10-16 Jun] P 5
2 Million Eligible Voter P 5

U.S. Groups Show Solidarity With Guerrillas P 6
[Radio Venceremos]
Unions Demand Release of Imprisoned Members P 7
[EL MUNDO 11 Jun]
Army Continues Cleanup of Guazapa Volcano P 8
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 13 Jun]
134,000 Refugees Receive Government Assistance P 8
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 10 Jun]
Humanitarian Behavior of Soldiers Praised P 9

GUATEMALA

Talks Postponed Until Belize Ratifies Terms P 9
Rebel Groups Extend War to 19 of 22 Departments P 10
[Havana]
Army Destroys Subversive Camp in Solola 2 Jun P 10
[DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA 4 Jun]

HONDURAS

Leftist Leader Reportedly Killed, Another Kidnapped P 10
Cinchoneros Threaten Revenge P 11
Mexican President's Policy on Region Criticized P 11

NICARAGUA

Proceedings of Forum on National Problems P 12
Robelo Speech 13 June P 12
Nunez Address 13 June P 16
13 June Afternoon Discussions P 20
Junta Announces Ministerial, Other Changes P 23
Mexican Columnist Says Ortega Will Be Sole Leader P 23
Cuba Grants $3.6 Million Credit for Sugar Mills P 24
Friendship Society With Socialist Countries Set Up P 24
Workers Seize 2 Banana Farms, Demand Dismissals P 24
Ambush Victims Identified as State Officials P 25
Women's Battalion To Undergo Military Training P 25
Hondurans Draw 4 Years in Jail for Espionage P 25

CUBA

Cuba Comments on Reagan-Lopez Portillo Talks Q 1
Commentary Criticizes Mini-Marshall Plan Q 2
MPSP Issues Statement on Solidarity With Lebanon Q 2

CARIBBEAN

Trinidad, Barbados Have Sugar Crop Difficulties S 1

ANTIGUA

Premier Bird Leaves for Washington Aid Talks S 1

BAHAMAS

House Leader To Move Vote of Confidence in Speaker S 1

BARBADOS

Ruling Party Releases Election Manifesto S 2
No Foreign Policy Shifts S 3
Opposition Party Releases Election Manifesto S 3
North Korean Ambassador Ends Tour of Duty S 4

DOMINICA

State of Emergency Extended Another Month S 4
Nation's Constitution To Be Reviewed by Commission S 5
Parliament Approves Island's Membership in OECS S 5

GRENADA

Bishop Sends Messages to Iraqi, PLO Leaders S 5
Government Holds Cooperation Talks With Cuba S 6
Commitment to OECS, Peace in Region Reiterated S 6

ST KITTS

Premier Simmonds on OECS Defense, Foreign Policy S 7

ST LUCIA

Foreign Minister on Political, Economic Problems S 7

ST VINCENT

Attorney General Responds to Bills Ultimatum S 8

CHILEAN, ARGENTINE RELATIONS VIEWED BY OBSERVERS

PY151543 Paris AFP in Spanish 2041 GMT 13 Jun 81

[By Michel Iriart]

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 13 Jun (AFP)--The opinion here today is that Argentina and Chile have decided to implement appeasing measures because Pope John Paul II brought pressure to bear on them, but that their radical positions do not currently allow an opening to be seen for a quick and happy ending to the Vatican mediation in the Beagle Channel conflict.

A high-ranking foreign diplomat told AFP that he is concerned about the obduracy that can be observed in the mutual attitudes in Santiago and Buenos Aires, which appear to have reluctantly obeyed the strong papal call for an easing of tensions.

The emphatic statements of President Augusto Pinochet, who, after announcing the release of two Argentine officers arrested on charges of spying, asserted to the press: I am not coming to an understanding with Argentina; I did it at the request of the pope. Argentina's slowness in implementing extensive measures tending toward an easing of tensions shows the inflexibility with which the two governments are undertaking the fraternal rapprochement desired by the pope, the diplomat said.

For their part, neutral observers in this capital believe, in the light of events, that at the present time neither of the two govenments seems willing to make any concessions in the southern territorial dispute they have maintained for more than 100 years.

The observers also stress the fact that Argentina only agreed to open its border when the two officers had been released, and it did not reply, as was the belief, with the release of the two Chilean military officers, who, in addition, were sentenced yesterday to 2 years in prison for attempted espionage.

The different approaches taken by Santiago and Buenos Aires in their cold war have also been been noted in diplomatic circles.

Chile was quick on each occasion to express immediate satisfaction, in the first place the Vatican's suggestion regarding a plan for a solution to the Beagle Channel problem, and afterward in implementing extensive measures for easing tensions with the release of 10 alleged spies under arrest: 2 officers and 8 civilians accused of being members of a network in the extreme south of the continent.

Moreover, Argentina took approximately 3 months to give its answer on the Vatican's plan for the Beagle Channel and it is now delaying the implementation of measures for easing tensions by retaining the two officers and four cartographers who belong to a Chilean military organization and who were arrested when they were carrying out a task in an area which Chile says has not yet been delimited and which Argentina says is part of its territory.

Under these conditions, according to the observers here, it will be very difficult, even for the Vatican, to create an atmosphere for a true easing of tensions and rapprochement that will permit a quick and definitive solution to the truly great problem between the two Andean nations: the problem of the Beagle Channel.

FORMER AMBASSADOR TO U.S. ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

PY152058 Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 15 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] Ronald Reagan is a friend of Argentine President Roberto Viola and this fact "sets a course," Jorge Aja Espil, outgoing Argentine ambassador to the United States, said yesterday upon his arrival in Argentina from New York at the end of a 5-year tour of duty.

Aja Espil indicated that he was satisfied with what he had done and added that "the improvement of relations between the two countries has been emphasized by the meeting of Presidents Reagan and Viola, a meeting which has marked the highest point in bilateral relations."

Aja Espil stressed his hope that "all this will open up a new field of possibilities advantageous for both governments because," he said, "Reagan is a friend of Argentina and of President Viola and this sets a course toward future possibilities."

The ambassador added that Viola's visit has been followed by visits of other Argentine figures and these visits "are the best indication of the status of the relationship."

As for the human rights issue, he said that "it continues to be of great interest to the United States but with a slant totally different from that given by the Carter administration."

NAVY CHIEF ON COUNTRY'S POLITICAL PROSPECTS

PY151747 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1318 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Salta, 14 Jun (NA)--Adm Armando Lambruschini, commander in chief of the navy, reaffirmed today that the current process "is seeking a definite political solution" and denied that there is a "ban on politics."

He also indicated that he is against "any type of political proscription," with the exception of those institutions or individuals that "do not agree with the principles that support democracy."

Moreover, he rejected any type of outlet that would imply an "accord," because accords "have frustrated the great national interests."

In statements made to and published in today's edition of the morning newspaper EL TRIBUNO, Lambruschini termed as "transitory" the current power structure, "because it is not a part of the country's tradition regarding the Presidency."

He repeated that the process's basic objective "is to achieve political sovereignty based on the functions of revitalized constitutional organizations that will permanently place national interests above any type of sectarianism, leanings or personal preferences."

He stressed that "the current power structure was conceived with the spirit of preventing any type of personalism" and he clarified that "the military junta does not limit or interfere in the tasks of the president."

When he was asked when he thought election deadlines could be discussed, he answered that "the process is seeking a definite political solution in which democracy is an objective and not an alternative."

He indicated that the military junta has already foreseen "the drafting of a political parties statute, the electoral law and the organization of the electoral courts," whose guidelines will be submitted to the Executive Branch, which must draft these instruments.

He stressed that "these norms will be studied by the representatives of various organizations, and I believe that this is the most eloquent indication of our main interest regarding this subject."

Asked whether he approved the implementation of proscriptions, he said that "the navy rejects any type of political proscription, with the exception, of course, of those institutions or individuals that, through their actions, do not agree with the principles that support an effective democracy in accordance with the philosophy of the process, which emphasizes morality, aptitude and efficiency."

Regarding the type of government the country will have after 1984 and the mechanisms to be implemented for choosing its members, he said he had read in the newspapers "statements in which a variety of dates had been given for handing over power to a democratic government."

He preferred to refrain from formulating conclusions in this respect. "It is not an excess of prudence," he explained, but of a desire of not wanting to advance any further than the process determines."

He was then asked whether he supports any type of outlet that includes an "accord," and answered that "accords, such as those that we know in this country, have been destructive and have frustrated the great national interests, granting privileges to certain sectors of political importance."

He asserted that there is no purpose "of limiting the country's men and women to any type of structure that is the result of an accord."

He repeated what he had said some days ago regarding the fact that "an indefinite period of time cannot be considered" in achieving the objectives; thus, he indicated that "it would not be very reasonable to believe that in the advance toward the objectives there are no deadlines, but there are people who, based on certain dialectical games, confuse the objectives with the chronological precision of the bases of the process and those games are leading precisely to distrubing the advance toward those objectives."

Regarding the possible implementation of a "movement of national opinion" that would be identified with the ideas of the process, he recalled that the basic documents "support the creation of a movement of opinion that supports the objectives of March 1976, which has the goal of establishing an authentic democracy."

He stated that "within this context of ideas, the statute of the political parties will permit the existence of strong and renewed political groups that will contribute real solutions and not artificial options for the country."

He rejected the assertion that there is a "political ban." He clarified that there is "a suspension of political activities, which is transitory."

He stressed that "the process can demonstrate that there is ample political tolerance. Within this tolerance," he said, "we have noted constructive criticism, but there is also outlandish criticism, such as is observed every day."

UCR LEADER COMMENTS ON CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

PY151838 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1648 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Junin, Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (NA)--Raul Alfonsin, leader of the Renovation and Change Movement of the Radical Civic Union (UCR), has asserted that it is necessary to create "a national movement" because "there is no other outlet and it is the great challenge we have to face."

In statements published today in the local newspaper SEMANARIO, Alfonsin stated that "all current political parties must participate in this large movement. We wish to establish social justice, public freedom and national dignity."

He stated that "the gentlemen of the armed forces must understand that there is not very much time left because the people have awakened and are restless."

He then asserted that "we do not want the military defeated. As a lifestyle which we do not want to give up, none of us, as a county, wants the armed forces defeated. They are the symbol of sovereignty and peace in modern society. It would be defeating the progress of history," he added.

But, he warned, "we are not going to allow those same armed forces to impose their victory through the defeat of the people."

He then demanded "political self-criticism. Experience tells us," he continued, "that we radicals have been slowly consumed by error. We prepared ourselves for the ballot boxes and then for public functions, but we forgot to ensure and strengthen democracy; and that is how it went for us," he stressed.

He highlighted the fact that "the country is facing a true national turning point.

"It is an emergency," he asserted. "We owe, due to our foreign debt, approximately $35 billion," he said and then indicated that "$22 billion are at set interest rates and the country has payment deadlines of $1 billion per day."

He then indicated that "the country's real image is the same as that which would have been caused by dropping a neutron bomb the wrong way round: The country is there, but its people and institutions have been demolished."

FOUR PARDONED CHILEANS LEAVE FOR SANTIAGO

PY152203 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2145 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (TELAM)--The four Chilean cartographers who were pardoned by the Argentine Government left on Braniff Airlines from Ezeiza Airport at 1835.

Chilean Ambassador Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes said farewell to the Chileans, who did not make any statements.

AUSTRALIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives in Buenos Aires

PY091926 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2015 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jun (TELAM)--John Douglas Anthony, the Australian deputy prime minister, who arrived yesterday in Buenos Aires on a 4-day official visit, said that the present Argentine Government has been able to stabilize the economy and to eradicate terrorism.

He also said that the present government is introducing very important political reforms in the country.

The official guest who arrived early this afternoon on board an Aerolineas Argentinas transpolar flight, was welcomed at Ezeiza International Airport by Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion and by other high-ranking Argentine Foreign Ministry officials.

John Douglas Anthony, who will stay in Buenos Aires until Friday and will hold a meeting with President Roberto Viola on Thursday, said that one of the main objectives of his visit is to discuss with representatives of the Argentine and Brazilian Governments their national meat policy and the possibility of making the EEC policy toward third markets less harmful.

He noted that the EEC policy harms Australia probably more than any other country and that this is why Australia is taking an aggressive attitude to confront this issue. He also noted that Argentina has been harmed by this policy.

After noting that the EEC policy is completely unjust and that it distorts international prices, Anthony said that it is very harmful for efficient producers.

He also said that the present Argentine Government has been able to stabilize the economy and noted that Australians see Argentina as a country that is making a great effort in the trade and economic sectors.

Asked about the transpolar flight, he noted that it opens a new chapter in Argentine relations with Australia and New Zealand and that flying time is reduced fourfold.

Comments on Sinai Peace Force

PY091816 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1606 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (NA)--John Douglas Anthony, Australian deputy premier and trade and resources minister, who is making an official visit to the country, has rejected the possibility of his country's becoming a member of a unilateral military peace force in the Sinai. He said that his country will only act within the UN framework.

He also reiterated his country's willingness to form with Argentina "a common front against EEC commercial discriminatory actions."

After a 1 and 1/2 hour meeting with Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion, Anthony said that the most important reason of his visit to Argentina is "to carry out a wide revision of bilateral relations, both political and commercial."

In this regard, he said that the important subjects refer to the international market of raw materials "and basically to the practices of some group of countries in reaction to the actions of producers."

He added that the discussion will also include "the Law of the Sea and matters related to the formation of an international peace forces for the Sinai."

Anthony said that his country would not accept becoming part of a peace force headed unilaterally by the United States.

He said: "Australia's position is the same as that of Argentina. We will always act within the UN framework."

Camilion Scores EEC Policies

PY121507 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2143 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jun (NA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion said today that the EEC is enforcing "an unfair policy" toward Argentina and Australia. He said this issue was discussed yesterday between Argentine President Roberto Viola and the Australian deputy prime minister, John Douglas Anthony, during a meeting they held yesterday afternoon at Government House.

The Argentine foreign minister, who also attended the meeting, said later that "the objective of the meeting was to exhange ideas about coordinating steps that will be taken to confront the difficulties that the EEC protectionist policy poses to both Argentina and Australia."

Noting that there are two sides to this problem, Camilion said: "It is an unfair policy because it has stopped our access to a market (Europe) that has been traditionally ours and because the result is an irrational use of scarce resources since the export capacity of the two countries (Argentina and Australia) is quite larger than those of European countries."

The foreign minister noted: "The difficulties our countries are experiencing with this international organization (the EEC) poses another question: To which international forums can we take our case and what bilateral steps can we take to defend our case?"

Camilion, who made this statement which was later supplied in writing to the Government Press Service, added that during their meeting, President Viola and the Australian deputy prime minister "exchanged points of view regarding bilateral policies." It is hoped these will be expanded since the two nations have suddenly discovered that they are closer to each other than with those they share traditional ties. Today, for example, Australia is closer to us than the FRG.

Camilion on Cooperation

PY13202 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2230 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 12 Jun (TELAM)--Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion has stated that, together with the Australian deputy prime minister, he sketched a line of action which will essentially try to function within the field of action of GATT, the international organization which deals with the rules of world trade and tariffs.

The foreign minister held talks with the press on the occasion of bidding farewell to the visitor, John Douglas Anthony, at the Plaza Hotel. He stated that this was the field in which he thought we could attempt action.

But outside all this, he added, we exchanged experiences especially in the field of unilateral behavior, that is, if we are victims of aggression, we have to see how to respond. The Australian experience can serve as example to Argentina.

Regarding the visit of Deputy Prime Minister Anthony, he stated that it has been satisfactory. It has served several areas, namely political and economic aspects.

Regarding the economic aspect, the foreign minister stated that he has realized how easy it is now to travel to Australia from Argentina through the transpolar Aerolineas Argentinas flight. He recalled a line he had drawn in Buenos Aires that the center of the world would be in the middle of the two countries, that instead of being in the far east, it is in the near south for Argentina.

Regarding the economic aspect, he said that a special study of the situation confronting the food-producing countries was made during his visit. Basically, this concerned matters related to grains and some fibers like wook, due to the competition the two countries are facing in the world market with EEC countries.

He indicated that the EEC first closed its doors to our exports and then became a very aggressive competitor in other markets which were traditionally ours.

In conclusion, Camilion indicated that the important outcome of this visit is that Argentina has been able to get Australian support as a demonstration of the sympathy that Mr Anthony and his country have for our country's position in international meetings, a position which has not always been understood.

OIL SELF-SUFFICIENCY BY 1983 SOUGHT

PY152340 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1605 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (TELAM)--Argentina still plans to attain self-sufficiency in crude oil in 1982 while maintaining a suitable level of primary and secondary reserves.

According to Government Oil Deposits [YPF] sources, this enterprise will make significant investments during the current decade complementing those which the private sector will make in this field.

The program of activities will include prospecting and production, as well as processing, marketing and transportation, in view of the priority status assigned to the energy sector.

According to official reports, the supply has been established on the basis of primary and secondary yield from already productive deposits and those whose proven, possible and probable reserves will be developed.

It is believed that self-sufficiency in crude will be attained by drilling approximately 800 wells per year, which YFP and private contractors will do. This is 45 percent above the average number of wells for the past few years.

Production in fiscal year 1982 is estimated at 82,200 cubic meters per day--that is approximately 30 million cubic meters per year--if the production is sustained.

It is expected that 60 percent of this production will be supplied by known and currently producing deposits while the remaining 40 percent will be supplied by yet-to-be-developed deposits.

In 1983 the YPF plans to carry out an accelerated prospecting plan which provides for drilling approximately 100 land wells, 50 of which will be drilled YPF and the other 50 by contractors.

For the remaining years of the decade, official estimates provide for drilling 70 exploratory wells, which various companies operating in Argentina will do.

With regard to exploitation, 1,830 (test and development) wells will be drilled between 1980 and 1983 and 2,300 between 1984 and 1989.

This means that between 1980 and 1983 the government oil company will drill 2,220 wells and 2,720 between 1984 and 1989.

YPF's program provides for an increased private sector participation in the production of crude oil beginning in 1983 as a result of concessions, risk contract allotments and other systems which are being established.

TWO U.S. FISHING VESSELS CAPTURED OFF BELEM

PY151821 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Jun 81 p 5

[From our correspondent in Belem]

[Text] Foreign vessels continue to fish illegally within the 200-mile sea limit and this week the Brazilian Navy detained two vessels flying the U.S. flag and towed them to Belem, where they will remain until a fine is paid and their crews have been identified. The two vessels were fishing for shrimp and one of them already had a stock of 6 tons.

The two vessels, which were approached by the corvette "Solimoes" of the 4th Naval District, tried to flee after two warning shots were fired over their bows and this is why they were taken in tow. The detention took place off the coast of Amapa territory.

During the past few months the number of ships fishing illegaly off the Brazilian coast has decreased in view of the fact that several of them have been hired by Brazilian enterprises. In the majority of the illegal cases the crews are made up of Brazilians who know the area well, and thus the trip is more profitable.

The fine for vessels with a 300-ton deadweight amounts to 100,000 cruceiros and 100,000 cruceiros for every deadweight ton above that figure. The fishing apparatus is auctioned off and if the fine is not paid within 180 days, the vessel is also auctioned off.

PCB REPUDIATES POSSIBLE SOVIET THREAT TO POLAND

PY151745 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Through the newspaper VOZ DA UNIDADE, unofficial organ of the Brazilian Communist Part [PCB] Central Committee, the Brazilian communists have repudiated a possible Soviet intervention in Poland. The PCB leadership has expressed its support for the reformist trend of PZPR First Secretary Stanislav Kania, who labeled it a "policy of renewal."

According to the newspaper RUDE PRAVO, Czechoslovakia has warned that the special congress of the Polish Communist Party to be held in July could turn into a fatal blow to Soviet-style communism among the Poles and could establish a social democratic system in the country. The newspaper adds that the Warsaw situation is similar to that of Prague in 1968.

PRESIDENT GUARANTEES GOVERNORS' ELECTIONS IN 1982

PY081313 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1443 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Brasilia, 5 Jun (TELAM)--Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo has guaranteed that nothing will stop the holding of the direct elections for state governors scheduled for 15 November 1982. Elections for congressmen will be held the same day. The Brazilian chief of state made this assertion during an audience he granted to government deputy Ademar Chisi, representative for Sao Paulo State, who said today that Figueiredo also emphasized that he will implement all the stages of the democratic opening process.

The reestablishing of direct elections for governors, who were previously named by the government, was announced at the end of last year by the Presidency, but opposition sectors have expressed their doubts about these elections.

According to Chisi, the firm determination of the chief of state to carry out the electoral calendar despite the difficulties the country is facing--which are mainly economic--demonstrates that there are no obstacles in the path toward democracy.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETING OPENS IN MANZANILLO

President on U.S. Relations

FL151258 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1934 GMT 13 Jun 81

[By special correspondent Amado Espitia]

[Excerpt] Manzanillo, Mexico, 13 Jun (NOTIMEX)--We must forget flowery and rhetorical declarations and get to the point to solve the problems between the United States and Mexico, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo demanded here today. The Mexican president stressed this during a ceremony in which he received greetings from the U.S. and Mexican legislators who are participating in the 21st Interparliamentary Meeting being held here.

The chief executive said it is ob !ous that problems exist between the two countries but that the capacity exists to resolve them and this is what we must do. It means that we must test our friendship by raising the problems openly and solving them with good will, (?he said).

He said these interparliamentary meetings are forums of consciousness and intelligence to raise the problems and find solutions. He insisted that it is necessary to apply (?good will) and awareness because they represent understanding. Only by being different can the United States and Mexico unite, and it is precisely for this reason that they have problems, he added.

He asserted that no political system can guarantee that there will be no problems since political systems are structures to raise and resolve problems.

The Mexican president emphasized that consciousness turned into understanding during his recent meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and it was noted that the will to resolve the problems exists.

Legislator Reports on Meeting

FL151526 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0345 GMT 14 Jun 81

[By special correspondent Amado Espitia]

[Text] Manzanillo, Colima, 13 Jun (NOTIMEX)--Chamber of Deputies President Luis M. Farias has asserted that the matters to be dealt with at the 21st Mexico-U.S. Interparliamentary Meeting were openly discussed so promptly because "few words are enough when there is a desire for understanding."

At the conclusion of the work of the Social and Political Affairs Committee, Farias stated that the Mexican and U.S. legislators were in general agreement, although there were differences of focus on the problems discussed between the two countries which have different interests and traditions.

Farias emphasized that the spirit of understanding and friendship that prevailed at the meetings of Presidents Lopez Portillo and Reagan at Camp David and the White House also prevailed at this interparliamentary meeting. He said there were positive agreements on the subject of ecology along the border area and it was established that it is necessary to undertake a common struggle before a disaster occurs. On the last topic discussed--cultural, scientific and technological cooperation--it was asked that knowledge be shared with increasingly fewer obstacles and that research be satisfactorily conducted in the respective areas.

Regarding maritime boundaries between the United States and Mexico, whose ratification by the U.S. Senate is required, the U.S. delegation gave assurances that this matter will be given high priority. Farias explained that, according to President Lopez Portillo, the United States signed the treaty and has respected it although it is still not approved by that country's Senate.

OFFICIALS REFUTE U.S. SENATOR'S CANCUN STATEMENT

FL151158 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0340 GMT 15 Jun 81

[By Amado Espitia]

[Excerpts] Manzanillo, Colima, 13 Jun (NOTIMEX)--The decision as to what nations will participate in the North-South dialogue to be held in Cancun in October, including the exclusion of Cuba, was made by the organizing nations and not by the host, which in this case is Mexico. Hugo B. Margain, Mexican ambassador to the United States, made this clarification here today after learning of a statement by Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. delegation [to the 21st U.S.-Mexican Interparliamentary Meeting], in which the senator said that President Jose Lopez Portillo participated in the decision to exclude Cuba from the aforementioned dialogue.

What Percy said textually was: "I support the decision of the Presidents of Mexico and the United States that Cuba should not be invited to the North-South dialogue."

Ambassador Margain explained that the host country--in this case Mexico--does not make the invitations or has anything to do with the decision as to who will participate since 11 countries, including Yugoslavia, decided who will attend.

For his part, Senator Fauto Zapata stressed: "On my own, I say that President Lopez Portillo cannot be pointed at in that manner because he never has been opposed to Cuba's participation." Manuel Gonzalez Cossio emphasized that Cuba's sins are Mexico's sins; therefore, such a mention [of Lopez Portillo's participation] cannot be true. Arturo Salcido Beltran of the leftwing coalition charged that the U.S. Government is trying to involve Mexico in a maneuver for the purpose of diminishing its credibility in Latin America.

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA ON 'MINI-MARSHALL PLAN'

FL151137 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0510 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Managua, 13 Jun (NOTIMEX)--Mexican Ambassador to Nicaragua Julio Zamora mentioned that the Mexican Government supports the mini-Marshall Plan for Central America and the Caribbean, while at the same time maintaining that military aid should not be given to countries benefiting under the plan, and that the plan should not be used as an anticommunism or anti-Cuba tool.

The diplomat announced that Mexico will participate in the conference of Central American presidents which will include the presidents of Panama and Venezuela.

FEDERAL ELECTORAL COMMITTEE APPROVES NEW PARTY

FL121357 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0430 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 11 Jun (NOTIMEX)--After a difficult debate, the Federal Electoral Committee this afternoon approved the registration of the Workers Revolutionary Party [PRT]. The debate on granting legal status to the Social Democratic Party is going on right now.

The balloting through which the PRT obtained conditional registration was held in the Juarez Hall of the Government Secretariat. There were five votes for registration, three against and one abstention. The parties opposing the recognition of the PRT were the Popular Socialist Party, the Workers Socialist Party and the National Action Party.

COSTA RICA

COMMUNIST PARTY COMMEMORATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

PA152338 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Yesterday some 3,000 communists from various parts of the country gathered at El Zapote's bullring to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Popular Vanguard Party, PVP. The rally was also attended by communist delegates from the GDR, Cuba, Nicaragua, Panama and El Salvador. Groups from all over the country, displaying red banners and chanting Marxist-Leninist slogans, began arriving at 0900 hours.

Approximately 2 hours later, the members of the central committee of the PVP, the Costa Rican communist party, made their appearance at the ring headed by their old communist leader Manuel Mora and the presidential candidate of the United People's Coalition, Dr Rodrigo Gutierrez. They were accompanied by foreign communist leaders who were invited to attend the celebration of the PVP's 50th anniversary.

We are struggling for a truly free and independent Costa Rica, said presidential candidate Gutierrez. During his speech Gutierrez also paid tribute to the founder and secretary general of the PVP and top leader of the Costa Rican communists, Manuel Mora Valverde.

For several minutes the 3,000 participants gave a standing ovation to Mora Valverde, displaying their support and trust for their old leader, who has led the group for half a century. Dr Gutierrez said it was most gratifying that 50 years later, the young law student who founded the PVP should still be with us as one of the most respected popular leaders of Costa Rica.

In another part of his speech, the United People's Coalition presidential candidate blamed the present crisis on the traditional parties and exhorted the patriotic forces within the ranks of the United People's Coalition to rally in the electoral race and show that Monge Alvarez, Echandi and Calderon Fournier are actually false idols of the Costa Rican people.

To hold a communist rally 50 years ago was really a heroic feat, said communist leader Manuel Mora at the opening of his address. He said it constituted a challenge to the ignorance of the masses and to the greed of our dominant classes. After 50 years of hard revolutionary struggle things have changed as the people's political awareness has matured and is approaching the level corresponding to the great changes imposed by the nation's historic development, said Mora Valverde.

In view of this turnout today, after having overcome great difficulties, and which was not intended to be an electoral activity but a noble expression of the aspiration for social changes, a poet could readily say that Costa Rica is at the threshhold of a new dawn, noted Manuel Mora. There is light everywhere, on the paths ahead and in the hearts of all, said Mora Valverde, and he added that such light emerges from our experiences and the constant struggle of our people. It is not imported, as some fools claim.

Throughout the communist rally, musical groups sang protest songs, while communist youth groups chanted anti-imperialist slogans and raised clenched-fists.

PCC Sends Sergio Corrieri

FL121126 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] A Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] delegation has arrived in San Jose, the Costa Rican capital, to participate in the activities marking the 50th founding anniversary of the Popular Vanguard Party. The delegation is headed by Sergio Corrieri, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee's America Department.

TERRORISTS KILL THREE POLICEMEN; ONE CAPTURED

PA131307 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1210 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] San Jose, 13 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Three policemen were killed this morning by a group of terrorists in "El Gallito," a neighborhood in the eastern part of this capital.

The policemen were killed while checking the documents of persons traveling in a red vehicle. Their names are Luis Anchia Alvarez, Luis Martinez Hall and Rafael Godinez, all members of a radio patrol squad.

A taxi driver, Miguel Aguilar Perez, was also killed.

One of the partolmen wounded one of the terrorists, who died on his way to the hospital and who has not yet been identified.

The police captured an 18-year-old woman who was accompanying the terrorists and whose name is Noemi Fajardo Ugalde. She was carrying arms, munitions and two bombs.

Two Terrorists Identified

PA141542 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The young woman captured by the police following the clashes between a terrorist group and the police, which resulted in the death of three civil guards, a taxi driver and one of the terrorists, has been identified as Viviana Gallardo Camacho, 18. The terrorist who died in the clash with the police was Carlos Gerardo Enrique Solano, who was trained in Cuba and fought alongside the guerrillas in Nicaragua and El Salvador. According to police reports, the group was linked to an international subversive organization.

Gallardo is a sociology student at the University of Costa Rica. Solano was also a university student.

Meanwhile, the police assert they have identified the three other terrorists who managed to escape during the second gunbattle, when taxi driver Miguel Aguilar was shot to death and Moises Alpizar Jara was wounded. The latter is recovering satisfactorily after undergoing surgery at San Juan de Dios Hospital.

As of late last night the authorities had not yet found out what the terrorist group planned to do. The group had in its possession molotov cocktails, arms and ammunition.

Col Alvaro Sanchez Monestel, general director of the civil guard, said last night that the authorities will take drastic steps to solve the case because they are convinced that some people know very well some aspects of these youths' mission. Sanchez urged the public to cooperate by providing all information they may have in this connection. He said everything possible will be done to dismantle the group that leads the terrorist operations.

President Attends Funeral

PA151819 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Hundreds of persons attended the funeral services for the patrolmen killed in a clash with terrorists. President Carazo, the deputy public security minister and ranking public security officials--with the exception of the director and the minister of public security--were present at the funeral services.

Services for the three patrolmen who were killed Friday night in a clash with a guerrilla group were moving. The president spoke at Las Animas Church and said that those who believe that they can sow ideas of vindication through violence are mistaken because the only thing they do is to sow pain.

President Carazo asked the patrolmen to follow the example of those who today deserve admiration and respect for having died in the fulfillment of their duty.

The interment of terrorist Carlos Enrique Solano was a quiet and lonely one. His body was retrieved from the official morgue by the driver and assistants of a funeral parlor in Guadalupe.

Solano's body was taken to the funeral parlor, where a mass was held, and then he was buried in the Guadalupe cemetery. There were very few people at the mass and at the cemetery and there was an uneasy atmosphere throughout the two services.

The Judicial Investigation Organization [OIJ] and the National Security Agency are conducting a joint investigation to try to find the terrorists who accompanied Viviana Gallardo Camacho, who is being held incommunicado at the judicial police headquarters.

OIJ officials have been receiving numerous calls threatening them if they don't free Gallardo Camacho, but the police are not paying any attention to these anonymous calls.

Meanwhile, the director of the Anthropoligy and Sociology School of the University of Costa Rica, Ana Cecilia Escalante, said Gallardo Camacho is not registered as a regular student, according to last year's and this year's registers.

EL SALVADOR

CONCERN FOR 1982, 1983 ELECTIONS BUILDS

Revised Measures Needed

PA131523 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 12 Jun 81 pp 8, 13

[Dr Roberto Celis commentary: "The Institutional Crisis and Political Measures"]

[Text] The prolonged institutional crisis calls for a revision of political measures in order to dispel mistrust and uncertainty.

Just yesterday we blamed the tyranny for the existing arbitrariness, corruption and repression of the masses in the violation of human rights, and we demanded a change of the leaders in power in order to correct this situation. We dream of a shift to rationality, tolerance and justice because now, in light of the blind forces that call for violent action to uphold the new order, we now have a torrent of bloodshed, increasing hatred and destruction. Good judgment and reasoning point to other ways of seeking understanding by employing political measures at the highest level of leadership.

The holding of elections has been determined as a political measure and the government has set up the central electoral council. Unfortunately, in filling this vacuum, another one was created by abolishing the electoral law. This has darkened the registration process for the political parties, and their leaders have become dispersed due to the political incidents and inactive rank and file members. All of this is caused by the permanent state of siege law which only favors the official party. The situation would be different if the central electoral council were operating with the electoral law and all the political parties were operating under the same conditions, without the barriers which the council's draft have raised. The council is using this draft until an electoral law is agreed upon at the end of the year, a few months from the 1982 elections.

In addition, the government has appealed to the rebels to lay down their arms and to make up their minds to engage in a civil fight through votes. Contrary to this, high-ranking government officials have made statements inside and outside the country arbitrarily mentioning the sectors in the popular organizations and making them, in fact, ineligible to form political parties and, therefore, to participate in the elections. These unfortunate statements cause mistrust because of the legitimate right of these citizens of the left and the right to participate in the elections as long as no law exists to prevent them doing so.

Precisely because of this intolerance, we have arrived at the deep crisis that is afflicting the nation, and this is the fault of the stubborn sectors which have handled the rigged elections backed by the official party.

Under these conditions, we appeal to the spirit of the proclamation of the armed forces of 15 October 1979 which contains the most noble aspirations and points to concrete points whose realization opens paths for the people to install a constitutional order within the framework of the principle of peace, based on law and justice.

Electoral Council Criticized

PA130110 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 Jun 81 pp 3, 23

[Text] Criticism of some of the activities of the members of the central electoral council was voiced yesterday by several citizens who are following the progress of events for the elections for a constituent assembly.

They said they heard the televised speeches of the members of the central electoral council and that everything seems to indicate that their statements show good intentions to work to create conditions so that the Salvadoran electorate will show its confidence in the process and turn out with great civic spirit.

However, they said they criticize certain postures which "sow doubts and mistrust that elections may be completely free and impartial."

They point out, for example, the many publications in which "there are clear propaganda intentions, that is, political and partisan campaigning, logically in favor and benefiting the ruling party."

They add that officials of all ranks, including ministers and even members of the revolutionary government junta (the civilians) have appeared in all of these publications and televised presentations "trying to attract sympathy and public approval without doubt, they say, to prepare the terrain and taking all possible advantage for the moment of the elections."

The sources add: "This can be criticized for the members of the central electoral council, since they are blind [passage missing] totally their own offers and intentions, as contained in one of the articles of the draft of the temporary law on the constitution and registration of political parties."

They added that as an example they can quote two of the paragraphs of article 9, which state: "It is prohibited for political parties, until the new electoral law is approved, to campaign in the press, radio and television or by any other media that is the property of or is under the administration of the government of the republic, official entities, autonomous or semiautonomous organizations or religious entities."

The last paragraph states: "No official or authority may take advantage of his position to campaign."

The sources commented that "not even the sun is clearer than this."

They reiterated that therefore violations are being committed from the top down, to the first and most basic dispositions issued by the top electoral court and that this "is not only a bad example, but an element of insecurity and mistrust that may take root in the Salvadoran electorate."

However, they mentioned that even though the televised and radio presentations are not being made in government media, there is no difference if they are made in private media which in a certain way are under their jurisdiction since, because of the state of siege, they only have to give the order to go into network or take spaces between such-and-such a time for the programs "To the People," "The Path to Peace" and so forth.

Under these circumstances, they said, it is up to the armed forces to give an opinion regarding this "confusing and erratic situation, since they are the foremost guarantors of the entire electoral process from beginning to end; all this to guarantee the confidence of the Salvadoran people," concluded the citizens, adding that these statements are intended as a contribution to the cause of national democratization in which all good Salvadorans are interested.

National Assembly Urged

PA130151 San Salvador NEWS GAZETTE in English 10-16 Jun 81 p 4

[Editorial: "With the Consent of the Governed"]

[Excerpts] If the present junta does not stop decreeing radical reforms that could revolutionize the economic and social structure of the nation--leaving such deep changes to the future and legally elected national assembly--all talk of free election, democracy and self-determination must be seen as pure demagogy by the people of El Salvador and the entire world. No matter how much discussion and debate is invited on the electoral law and the labor law and other measures, the ultimate decision is in the hands of the junta, which holds both the executive and legislative powers in its hands by virtue of the coup d'etat of the armed forces on 15 October 1979.

After 21 months, the nation should be allowed to choose its leaders and to decide what economic system and social policy it wants to follow: free enterprise, socialistic or state controlled economy.

There is no doubt that much has been accomplished during the past 21 months in social justice and benefits. However, it would be ridiculous to ignore and be silent about the following questions that the nation has every right to ask: Has peace been achieved? Has productivity increased? Has there been any economic development? Has unemployment diminished? Have prices gone up? Is the cost of living lower than ever before? Have there been any new investments? Is there more or less freedom of expression? In other words, is the nation on the whole better off or worse off than it was on 15 October 1979?

It is commonly believed that El Salvador is on the verge of bankruptcy. The recent decree authorizing a $64 million (160 million colones) 1 percent 30-year bond issue in favor of the Central Reserve Bank by the National Coffee Institute [INCAFE] said that the institute was insolvent. This is a euphemism for bankrupt. If the huge source of foreign exchange for the nation, the INCAFE, is bankrupt, what are we to think about the rest of the finances of the nation?

The junta could share the responsibility for these grave problems and for the future of El Salvador by calling at once for the election of a national assembly under the 1962 constitution which is still in force. There may be some legal problems for doing such a thing but we are certain that skillful lawyers could find the legal answers. Once the national assembly is installed, the present junta could remain in office. However, its decrees would have to be ratified by the national assembly. In due time, presidential elections could be called once the new electoral law was approved by the national assembly. This would give people an immediate voice in government.

This editorial is based on our belief that democracy means government with the consent of the governed. If the above or something similar were achieved, we would see the democratic process going ahead full course in El Salvador. An example for all the world.

2 Million Eligible Voters

PA141331 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1613 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--It has been estimated that more than 2 million citizens will be qualified to participate in the elections announced for March 1982, Ernesto Rodriguez, member of the Salvadoran central electoral council, announced today.

According to the official, it is believed that 80 percent of these people will be able to vote, according to the council's data.

He explained that in El Salvador there are about 25 small towns which, due to the current wave of violence, do not enjoy the appropriate atmosphere for an election. However, due to their size, they have few inhabitants and in such cases, absenteeism amounts to only 2 or 3 percent.

He added that according to the Salvadoran political constitution, all qualified citizens are obliged to participate in the elections of the authorities through the electoral process, which will be honest and free.

Regarding the guarantees for free and honest elections, Rodriguez explained that the Central Electoral Council will bring in several experts in the computing of electoral processes, who will be provided by the OAS.

Elections for a legislative assembly have been slated for March 1982 and the presidential elections for 1983.

U.S. GROUPS SHOW SOLIDARITY WITH GUERRILLAS

PA131334 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Excerpts] While the current U.S. administration persists in its intervention and is repudiated by the peoples who are affected and condemned by the progressive and democratic forces of the world, an impressive movement of solidarity with our people is being carried out inside U.S. society.

At this time in the country of Martin Luther King, the defender of the rights of the oppressed, there is a broad committee of solidarity with our people. It includes the most representative sectors of U.S. society. It controls more than 120 regional committees in more than 60 important cities.

It is important that we note that the solidaristic activity of the U.S. people is constant and has already achieved great moments. On (?11 January) in subzero temperatures, the first mass demonstration of thousands of North Americans called by [word indistinct] against the Reagan policy toward our people was held. Mass solidarity events were held throughout the United States on 24 March, on the occasion of the anniversary of the assassination of Monsignor Romero. Almost 10,000 people demonstrated in front of the United Nations against the interventionist policy of the U.S. administration on 18 April in New York.

The junta has tried more than once to slander and discredit this movement of solidarity by the U.S. people. On this occasion, we are going to remind the junta which groups really are promoting and leading the U.S. solidarity movement:

1. The U.S. Catholic Conference on 2 March expressed opposition to the planned military solution backed by the junta and expressed support for a political solution.

2. On 24 March, 949 U.S. teachers published a statement in the New York TIMES against U.S. intervention in our country.

3. The Washington Center for Peace [words indistinct] accused the junta of having killed an average of 1,000 people a month.

4. The antiwar mobilization coalition that includes 600 organizations criticized Reagan for his intervention in El Salvador on 20 April.

5. Seventy-six bishops of the Episcopal Church on 21 April asked Reagan to immediately suspend military and economic aid to the junta.

6. The Union of Jewish Congregations made up of the powerful Jewish community on 13 May asked Reagan to suspend military and economic aid to the junta.

7. Two thousand U.S. professors, led by Nobel prize winner [name indistinct], sent a letter to the U.S. Congress on 19 May asking for an end to the Yankee intervention in El Salvador.

8. One thousand leaders of various religious organizations published an open letter in the New York TIMES asking Reagan to come out against institutional violence in our country.

9. The Coalition of Union Women asked Reagan to suspend aid to the junta.

10. The influential Union of the Pacific Coast Stevedores boycotted the shipment of weapons to El Salvador, refusing to load ships with weapons for the dictatorship.

These are some of the organizations that promote and lead the U.S. people's solidarity with our struggle.

At the level of personalities, we must mention Senator [name indistinct], Congressman Paul Harkin [name and title as heard], Edward Kennedy, Congressmen Robert Borman [name and title as heard], well-known newswoman Ann Winston, Congressman Ted [name indistinct], Nobel prize winner [name indistinct] and a long list of personalities who in one way or another have expressed their solidarity with our cause.

Our people are not alone in their struggle. On the contrary, they have the moral and material support of peoples such as those of the United States who won't permit the terrorist (?actions) of some sinister persons to provoke another Vietnam in our country.

Long live the U.S. people's solidarity with our struggle! Long live the U.S. movements that struggle against the [word indistinct], racism, the establishment of nuclear bases, the arms race, U.S. interference in the domestic affairs of other countries and against the [words indistinct].

UNIONS DEMAND RELEASE OF IMPRISONED MEMBERS

PA130104 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 11 Jun 81 p 23

[Paid advertisement]

[Text] To the members of the revolutionary government junta, the president of the Supreme Court of Justice, and the labor and social welfare minister:

The undersigned organizations state that in mid-April the headquarters of the Union of Cotton, Synthetic, Finished Textile Industry and Related Workers [Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Industria Textil de Algodon, Sinteticos, Acabados Textiles, Similares 6 Conexos--STITAS] was raided. During the raid the authorities found nothing but legal documents that can be legally held by this type of organization in the country. However, five union members were arrested. These included STITAS secretary general Alfonso Reina Melendez. All but Reina Melendez have been released. The fact that he is secretary general of the union is not a crime. With this type of action, there is an intensification of actions against legally established workers organizations.

In the past 2 years there has been an increase in the arrest of labor leaders and members of unions such as the National Association of Salvadoran Educators. As for union members who are imprisoned, we can mention several who are in the country's jails. These include Mario Centeno Martinez, Antonio Sosa Guevara, Bernave Resimos, Jose Arnulfo Grande, Alfredo Represa, Jorge Hernandez, Arturo Valencia, Jose Sanchez--who was captured in Guatemala and who belongs to several unions--and teachers Miguel Angel Ayala, Rafael Antonio Carias, Ana Margarita Gasteazoro, Orlando Juventino, Genove, Juan Albino Menchur, Orlando Chavez Zelaya, Carlos Barrera and Max Rene Polato. This confirms that here in El Salvador we are experiencing one of the worst periods of actions against the cultural, political and social development of the people. Human rights are not respected, irrespective of sex, age and religion. This crisis is leading to chaos due to the lack of freedom, democracy, justice and peace.

On condemning the actions against union leaders and members who are well-known by the people, we also condemn what occurred to the political committee of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) which has resulted in the imprisonment of Eloitorio de Jesus Carcamo, former secretary general of the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation (FENASTRAS).

The undersigned federations and their affiliated unions, aware of the right to raise their voice even in the face of all obstacles on behalf of justice and freedom, aware that he who remains silent consents, demand the immediate release of the union leaders and members in prison and a halt to the persecution of others. We also demand the release of political prisoners. If this occurs there could be the beginning of a thorough study of what has so far not gained credibility and has been called "the democratization process." This process is the basis for an electoral process that is called "the path to peace." The people don't have confidence in this process as the Federation of Salvadoran Bar Associations has correctly pointed out.

[Signed] Revolutionary Trade Union Federation, FENASTRAS, Unified Confederation of Salvadoran Workers, Salvadoran Association of Livestock-Agricultural Workers and Peasants. Responsible signature: Pablo Vasquez Cevallos.

ARMY CONTINUES CLEANUP OF GUAZAPA VOLCANO

PA152150 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] The eastern sector of Guazapa Volcano, viewed from the city of Guazapa, is being cleared of terrorists, according to certain officials who were questioned on the subject.

They said it is possible that by next week, several hundred refugees who are enduring hardships in various towns will be able to return home. The officers said the owners of farms on the slopes of the volcano have been asking when they will be able to return to their properties, since they all want to resume their activities.

The sources also indicated that sporadic fighting is occurring on Guazapa Volcano as the terrorists stage surprise attacks. They added that there are several caves in which the few remaining terrorists may be hiding, but that the army is continuing its cleanup operation.

In closing, the officers said that as soon as there is no longer any danger to the inhabitants of the area of the volcano, each landowner will be able to return to his property with the certainty that he can live in peace.

134,000 REFUGEES RECEIVE GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

PA121559 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Jun 0 3, 13

[Excerpts] Over 134,000 persons, displaced from their homes by the situation existing in rural sectors, are being cared for by an interdepartmental national commission, it was announced yesterday. The commission is composed of the Defense, Public Health, Agriculture, Public Works and Interior Ministries.

According to the census made by the commission so far, 134,572 persons are being cared for. These persons have been displaced from 14 departments in the country: 10,776 persons from San Salvador, 9,134 from Cuscatlan, 35,913 from Chalatenango, 17,386 from Cabanas, 1,327 from Aguachapan, 333 from Santa Ana, 676 from La Libertad, 731 from Sonsonate, 7,561 from San Vicente, 1,868 from La Paz, 15,011 from Usulutan, 4,600 in San Miguel, 1,097 in La Union and 28,163 in Morazan. Some of these persons have returned to their places of origin to begin their plantings.

The world food aid program has distributed powdered milk, beans, rice, corn and medicines among the people.

HUMANITARIAN BEHAVIOR OF SOLDIERS PRAISED

PA130231 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1239 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Commentary: "The Humanitarian Behavior of the Salvadoran Soldier"]

[Text] In the armed forces' battles with the subversive groups there are sometimes touching and heartwarming moments. Such is the case of the slopes of the San Vicente Volcano, where an operation is being conducted to dismantle the camps and hideouts from which the scoundrels harass and kill the peasants and agricultural workers of that region.

As a precaution, military patrols evacuated the women, children and old people from dangerous places. While this was being done, two pregnant women went into labor. With the help of members of the Red Cross, the problem was easily solved and two beautiful children were born in the midst of the battle. A press correspondent, very moved, said: This is an exceptional case: life instead of death on the battlefield.

What must be stressed is the humanitarian behavior of the members of the armed forces in evacuating the people when the clashes in the area had become more intense.

The soldiers thought it best to concentrate the 120 persons, all of them women and children evacuated from the battlefields, in a church in Tecoluca, 12 km from San Vicente. We did so to protect their lives, said a senior officer, while placing them under the care of members of the International Red Cross.

This is the way our armed forces always act: with a high spirit of discipline and courage at the time of accepting the criminal challenge of the subversive groups and with a deep humanitarian spirit when they have to protect a civilian population harassed by those who are poisoned by hate and let their low instincts loose by stealing and killing helpless fellow countrymen.

The armed forces has neither sought nor wanted this current war. Its position is a purely defensive one against the provocations and intransigence of those who have abandoned the path of law and order. The army does not act with ill will or with vengeance, but it does act firmly and with unbreakable courage in defense of the democratic principles and national sovereignty.

GUATEMALA

TALKS POSTPONED UNTIL BELIZE RATIFIES TERMS

PA152216 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2106 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry reiterated today, Monday, that the talks between this country and Great Britain on the future of Belize have been postponed. It added that such talks probably will be resumed this coming month, without specifying the date or place.

The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry kept silent on the reasons for postponing the talks, which were scheduled to open today in London between Guatemala and Great Britain regarding the territory of Belize.

It was learned that the talks were postponed because the Belizean authorities have not yet ratified the "bases of understanding" signed last March in London by Guatemala and Great Britain, which would grant Belize independence. The "bases of understanding" state that Guatemala renounces its longstanding claim to the territory of Belize of 20,000 square km in exchange for two outlets to the Caribbean Sea, two free ports and the use of the Ranguana and Zapotillo Cays.

Belize is a British colony in Central America which Guatemala claims as part of its territory.

REBEL GROUPS EXTEND WAR TO 19 OF 22 DEPARTMENTS

PA141341 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] A communique from the Guatemalan revolutionary organizations says that the popular war of that country has been extended to 19 of its 22 departments.

The People's Guerrilla Army, the Rebel Armed Forces, the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization and the Guatemalan Labor Party said that their actions are directed at the oil areas of Verapaz, at the export products and at the machinery, equipment and installations of the export sector.

The communique adds that the attacks are a response to the systematic U.S. policy of pillaging Guatemalan resources.

The communique also adds that the increased activity of the revolutionary movement can be seen in the attacks on and harassment of important military and police posts and the attacks on agents of the regime and leaders of paramilitary groups such as the Secret Anticommunist Army and the Death Squad.

In the meantime, it was learned that three investigative officers from the Guatemalan police were shot to death in Guatemala City by unidentified persons. Two of them were killed in downtown Guatemala City and the third in the neighborhood of Saquersi located in the outskirts.

ARMY DESTROYS SUBVERSIVE CAMP IN SOLOLA 2 JUN

PA131241 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 4 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] A military patrol destroyed a subversive camp at 1500 the day before yesterday in the municipal region of Sajquim, jurisdiction of Santo Tomas la Union, Solola Department. The patrol also clashed with a group of guerrillas, three of whom were killed. The patrol confiscated a large amount of military equipment, mainly weapons and ammunition of various calibers, 32 knapsacks, several Chinese rockets, food, olive-green uniforms similar to those of the army, and communist propaganda. The military patrol did not sustain any dead or wounded.

Immediately after the clash as the soldiers were pursuing the subversives, they again came in contact with them, but there was no resistance for the subversives fled, and abandoned their weapons and equipment, which the patrol picked up. The search continued in the area near the destroyed camp, and traces of blood and other signs indicated that some of the subversives were wounded.

The bodies of the terrorists were not identified by the proper authorities since no documents were found on them, as is the custom of the clandestine groups. Only weapons, ammunition and communist propaganda were found on the bodies.

HONDURAS

LEFTIST LEADER REPORTEDLY KILLED, ANOTHER KIDNAPPED

PA121934 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1548 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 12 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Fidel Martinez, secretary general of the leftist People's Revolutionary Union (URP), was killed and URP president Tomas Nativi was kidnapped and injured on Thursday, it was learned today in this capital.

The charge was made by Felicito Montalvan Toscano, president of the Honduran University Students Federation, who said that a group of armed and hooded men stormed Nativi's house while Martinez was also there.

The attackers fired their weapons several times and took Martinez' body, wrapped in a sheet, as well as Nativi, who was injured. Montalvan Toscano suspects that the action was carried out by some paramilitary crops, "because the cartridge cases found in Nativi's house are of large caliber." According to Nativi's and Martinez' relatives, they do not know if Martinez was killed, but his body, bleeding profusely, was taken away wrapped in a sheet and Nativi was injured.

Nativi is an old communist militant and dissident of the traditional pro-Soviet lines of the Communist Party of Honduras. He has been imprisoned many times and, according to him, has been tortured by the security bodies. Martinez is also an old communist militant who several years ago joined Nativi to found the URP. The organization has carried out actions such as the 72-hour seizure of the OAS offices in Tegucigalpa and the occupation of both the metropolitan cathedral and the Red Cross offices.

Cinchoneros Threaten Revenge

PA151729 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Guadalupe Guevara report from San Pedro Sula]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the Cinchonero guerrilla group announced in a telephone call here that it will attack in the country again. The Cinchoneros said they will adopt this measure because their leader Fidel Martinez was murdered and Tomas Nativi was seriously wounded. Martinez and Nativi are founders of the national directorate of the People's Revolutionary Union, URP.

The report has not been confirmed in the northern part of the country, nor has it been denied by the San Pedro Sul authorities.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT'S POLICY ON REGION CRITICIZED

PA122339 Tegucigalpa Voz De Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Moises de Jesus Ulloa Duarte commentary]

[Excerpts] A short time ago a leading Colombian newspaper, EL TIEMPO of Bogota, published a commentary establishing a parallel between Mexico's and Panama's policy in regard to the Cuban communist regime. The Colombian newspaper asked why the Government of Panama, and particularly Panamanian strongman Gen Omar Torrijos, do not do their duty to Colombia and the Central American countries and avoid this sort of connivance against democracy and the sovereignty of those countries.

One can well ask the same question of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, who is now trying to act as prompter for the United States in regard to its policy on Central America, while at the same time praising the Sandinists and saying Mexico will be an eternal ally of their cause.

The Mexican president is displaying a policy which even the most naive layman can regard as disloyal to the Central American countries because he is recommending a Cuban-style revolution for them but not for Mexico.

The truth is that Lopez Portillo is very well acquainted with the poverty in his country, which is wallowing in oil wealth that benefits only a few multimillionaries hovering around Pemex. He has allowed a single party, the Institutional Revolutionary Party, to which he, like all of the recent Mexican presidents, belong, to keep the majority of the Mexican population, which is no different from the population of Central America, excerpt for the number of millions of people it affects in the most cruel manner. [sentence as heard]

NICARAGUA

PROCEEDINGS OF FORUM ON NATIONAL PROBLEMS

Robello Speech 13 June

PA140116 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1602 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Speech by Alfonso Robelo, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, at national forum on national problems at auditorium of Planning Ministry in Managua--live]

[Text] Messrs delegates to this national forum, Nicaraguan brothers listening to me: From the plain [llanura], the democratic sectors that are committed to the Nicaraguan revolution publicly express our patriotic views regarding the political situation being experienced by our long-suffering fatherland.

For almost five decades our people maintained a constant battle against the Somozist dictatorhsip, using the most diverse forms of struggle, from the civil resistance used by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal to the armed struggle that was also used by Pedro, who with his death marked the beginning of the overthrow of the previous oppressive regime.

All sectors of our people patriotically participated in the long struggle against the dynastic dictatorship. These included the workers and their union organizations, the businessmen and the political parties within a broad ideological pluralism that included conservatives, liberals, socialists, communists, social christians, social democrats and independents.

The struggle against the dictatorship emerged from the innermost core of the Nicaraguan people. Our people saw and felt the constant deterioration of their living and working conditions which resulted from the system maintained by the dictatorial regime. They suffered constant increases in the cost of living, low wages, housing shortages, precarious health services, lack of schools and teachers, squandering of money in unnecessary military expenditures, unemployment and so forth.

Nicaragua saw and felt the political repression against the workers and their trade unions, the political parties and professional organizations. The Somozist dictatorial regime invaded all areas of national life. It created an army identified with a party, the Somozist party. It created its own union confederation and repressed the independent confederations. Like an octopus, it dedicated itself to monopolizing land and companies, using the state to create a new castle of powerful individuals at its service. It mocked civil and peaceful instruments. It prevented the alternation of power by using anti-patriotic pacts and fraudulent elections. It restricted freedom of expression. It persecuted, expelled, beat, imprisoned, tortured and assassinated its adversaries. It subjugated our country to a foreign power, aligning Nicaragua's foreign policy to it. It prevented the free organization and mobilization of the trade union and political organizations that opposed it. In the end, having closed all civil paths, the people were forced to take the road of war, and many thousands of Nicaraguans of all ages and social levels died heroically.

That is why we can say justly that the only owner of the revolution must be the Nicaraguan people. The people have expected from this revolution a system of life in which each Nicaraguan will find democracy, freedom, pluralism, respect for human rights, social peace, national coexistence, self-determination, the well-being of workers and all that the dictatorship denied him. On 19 July hope arose for the eradication of past vices and abuses that would not be present in our nation's future.

After almost 2 years of the government controlled by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] party and on the occasion of this forum, we must make a brief outline of attitudes and events that concern our people and that we understand will be the object of discussion in the next debates.

Political pluralism and freedom of political mobilization and organization: The democratic organizations that we represent have been subject to constant political repression. Our sympathizers, members and leaders are subjected, by government representatives throughout the country, to threats against their physical safety, even to the point of death threats, for the simple fact of being sympathizers or members of our organizations. The families are harassed and they are threatened with the loss of their livelihood. One after another, the headquarters of our organizations suffer attacks filled with hatred and violence.

This is how we see that the headquarters of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] has been looted and destroyed twice. The headquarters of the Social Christian Party [PSC] has suffered five attacks. Those of the Democratic Conservative Party [PCD] and Social Democratic Party [PSD], suffer constant harassment.

Free political gathering has been prevented. The PCD rally was held under a threatening climate of political repression that even affected the physical safety of women members of the organization. After authorization was denied twice, a permit was issued for the Nandaime rally by the MDN. All the Nicaraguan people remember the night of terror that was experienced in various locations of the country and the violent way that forces of the government party prevented the holding of this event.

In Esquipulas, Matagalpa Department, armed men prevented leaders of the PSC who were going to attend a peasant meeting from entering the town. In San Rafael del Sur, PSD meetings have been boycotted.

We must state that the buildings and places where our organizations hold meetings are subsequently threatened in order to prevent this democratic right. Our sympathizers, members and leaders have suffered unspeakable kidnappings, unjust imprisonment and in some cases have been submitted to treatment that is at variance with human rights, and from the analysis of various cases we can conclude that plots are hatched to justify their arrests.

The prisoners belonging to our organizations are coerced in the jails to serve as informers or agents of state security. Violent groups harass the homes of our sympathizers, members and leaders, making threats, including threats against the security of the houses. In schools there are attacks against ideological pluralism and freedom of education. The teachers feel coerced in the schools and the independent students are attacked for the mere fact that they are political dissidents.

One can never state that the existence of various political organizations opposed to the government party and the existence of headquarters of those organizations are proof of pluralism. This situation existed in the previous regime and no one would dare say that the dictatorship was really a pluralistic regime.

The Nicaraguan people need guarantees of an effective regime of democracy that establishes respect for the right of all Nicaraguans to participate in politics, the organization and functioning of all political organizations, with the only exclusion being the Somozists. To this end, we propose, first of all, a law of political parties and the faithful fulfillment of the basic statute and the statute on the rights and guarantees of Nicaraguans, since it is not enough for laws to be good; they must also be applied with justice and equity.

Second, it is necessary to correct the merger that existed in the past among the government party, the state and the army.

Free elections: Since last year there has been intense discussion among the public about the very important subject of elections. Our people have the legitimate right to choose their rulers through honest and free elections whose results must be respected, guaranteeing the alternation of power. The everlasting vanguards are antirevolutionary and antidemocratic. Our people expect constituent elections to be held in order to give a definite form to the new political constitution, municipal elections and elections of top authorities.

The government has set 1984 for the beginning of the electoral process that would culminate in 1985. The reason given for setting this date is based on the need to first economically reconstruct the country and give attention to the economic crisis. Nevertheless it is evident that from the way that the government has been managed that the economic crisis will continue to worsen and there will be an intensification of momentary crises, making economic reconstruction difficult. Economic reconstruction is intimately linked to the political situation of our Nicaragua.

During these years, the situation has tended to worsen and 4 more years is a sufficient period so that at the end of it the Nicaraguan people can freely decide if they want to continue with the current political leadership.

No one should be afraid of the people's verdict. The people are the source of all power. For these reasons, we propose that constituent elections be held in 1983 and elections for top national and municipal authorities in 1985. The necessary instruments must be established to guarantee these elections, including an effective electoral law. In this way, the National Reconstruction Government junta would have the merit of having laid the groundwork for genuine democratic development in Nicaragua based on the broad participation of the people in the practical application of the establishment of a democratic regime.

Executive and Legislative Branches: The image of the pluralism of the current government has been deteriorating both in Nicaragua and abroad. This marked deterioration affects the economic, social and political reconstruction of our fatherland. The changes imposed on the government junta and the State Council have increased the power of an ideological sector of the country whose popular support has not been measured through the instrument recognized in all countries: electoral suffrage.

Such changes, decided unilaterally by the government party, contradict the government program and the fundamental statute. The government program was the tacit guarantee that served as a basis for a pluralistic international support for our people who also felt they were broadly represented in the executive and legislative composition that was established in that document.

To introduce corrections in this area, one must resort to the people's will, supporting the holding of free, honest and democratic elections.

Judicial Branch: To face the consequences of the political repression, we have repeatedly resorted to the instruments of the judicial branch, finding among other things serious obstacles by military authorities to the recourse to habeas corpus and release orders. We also believe the summary trials that are held place the accused at an unjust disadvantage. Organizations allied to the government party exert pressures and threats against lawyers and judges, thus preventing the reestablishemnt of the correct application of justice and the guarantee of the full exercise of civil rights.

Human rights: The Nicaraguan people have witnessed the events dealing with the Permanent Human Rights Commission. In this case, the government policy only brought negative effects to the country.

Essential freedoms: Freedom of speech is a central subject of our attention. In the 2 years of the current government we must remember the closing down of the newspaper EL PUEBLO, the confiscation of its machinery, the arrest of its workers, including its director, and the arrest of the director of the Radio Mundial newscast, the indirect closing of a newscast of Radio Mil, the threats by violent groups against the newspaper LA PRENSA and Radio Corporacion, the partial destruction of Radio Mundial and the total destruction of Radio Mi Preferida and Radio Amor.

Parallel to this climate, decrees have been issued which noticeably affect unlimited freedom of information such as the infamous decrees No 5-11, 5-12 and 5-13. Our people have always been against all laws that repress free speech and dissemination of thought and freedom of information. With the fall of the dictatorship, the people expected that the existing laws should disappear and that they would not be replaced by others. However, this has not been the case.

Added to the fragility in which the independent news media live is the exclusive control the official party has over television. This prevents the people from obtaining through this media the different ideological concepts and views on the national situation, thus affecting an essential right of our people.

Freedom of religion: The mockery of the religious beliefs of our people by some news media that are dependent on the government, the attacks against religious beliefs in posters on walls and along roads and the refusal to permit the visit to our country of a Protestant minister are actions that don't have the support of our people, who had hoped and expected that after the fall of the dictatorship freedom of religious belief would not be diminished.

Free union and popular organizations: The workers who belong to trade union organizations that are not allied to the government are also victims of political repression. Union members and leaders have been arrested unjustly many times. They are not permitted to enter work sites that are the property of the state, which are the property of the people, as in the case of the Javier Guerra sugar mill. The state media and resources are used to favor the government's labor organizations and to repress the others. Armed men attack the headquarters of the independent unions. Property is confiscated from the independent unions. Power is used to replace dissatisfied union leaderships with other submissive ones. Independent labor leaders are pressured to become false informers against their organizations. The old method of dismissing workers under pretext is used to destroy independent unionism. The holding of conventions of the independent labor confederations is obstructed.

Abrogation of repressive laws: The organizations participating in this forum have the patriotic and popular duty to struggle for the abrogation of all the repressive laws, especially those that attack the dignity and integrity of individuals and to struggle against assassinations, disappearances and kidnappings regardless of who is responsible for these crimes. We must also struggle against the illegal arrests, mass arrests under false pretexts, raids on homes and investigative methods that are at variance with human rights.

The army, defender of national sovereignty: We see a dangerous systematic increase in the merger of the army, party and state. As in the past, this is the obstacle that affects most the democratic development of our fatherland and the legitimate aspiration of our people, who dream of an army with a pluralistic political composition and with a nonpartisan institutional concept. That merger was the main obstacle that prevented a democratic process and that led to the establishment of a dynastic dictatorial regime. It would be good if we all prevented such a disastrous consequence in time is also valid for all the institutions that make up the armed forces. We hope that along with that independence in the armed forces, there will also be a policy of more just pay that will enable them to face the increase in the cost of living.

Foreign policy: We have been opposed to the foreign policy pursued by the present government. We are convinced that this has not been a genuine policy of nonalignment. The foreign policy that has been followed has served as a basis for the emergence of serious and increasing reservations in the Western world regarding our much-vaunted nonalignment.

The international situation and domestic discontent have been used to justify the development of armed groups abroad such as the suspiciously publicized ones in Florida. The Somozists have not been separated from these foolhardy attempts, and we have repeatedly denounced and condemned the armed movements that have operated in the northern area of the country.

One cannot fail objectively to admit that discontent has made individuals who also fought against the Somozist dictatorship take the armed path. Their names have been released by the official news media.

The erroneous policy followed with regard to the Atlantic coast has led some Indians and their leaders to go to Honduras. Their exodus harms our country badly.

In the face of the foreign threats, we have resorted to increasing the military apparatus, and this trend doesn't resolve the potential conflicts. Instead, it worsens them, since it promotes the arms race. This situation places Nicaragua in a dimension that makes us apparently strong, but in reality fragile. Unfortunately, there have been no efforts to resort to instruments of regional and international organizations such as the OAS and the United Nations to fully guarantee our self-determination and autonomy.

Our people, who are confronting the problems of the constant increase in the cost of living, view with great reservations the use of the national budget for military expenditures. Unemployment in the rural and urban areas affects large sectors of the population, but many outsiders hold posts that can be filled by nationals.

The government's administrative inefficiency has affected the country's development and the discontent in the rural areas is easy to divide with the seizure of lands and in the urban areas with the occupation of enterprises, which only worsen the problem since they increase uncertainty and reduce investment, thus affecting wages, employment and production. [passage indistinct]

That is why it is unavoidable that we once again fulfill the patriotic duty to make a genuine effort to construct a strong and authentic national unity that can only be based on mutual respect and equity. We trust that with the help of God our Lord and the patriotism of all the participants in this important forum, we will be able to achieve a true national coexistence that is the path to save our Nicaraguan revolution, making real the slogan of Augusto Cesar Sandino, the general of free men: Fatherland and freedom! Thank you very much.

Nunez Address 13 June

PA132346 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1633 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Speech by Carlos Nunez, commander of the revolution and president of the Nicaraguan State Council, at the forum on national problems held in the Planning Ministry auditorium in Managua--live]

[Text] Dear people: We begin the forum for the discussion of national problems with a high patriotic spirit in an effort to formulate the basic postulates of a process like ours. We have not come to complain; we come to do our duty.

Nicaragua is experiencing curcial moments in its history. These are the most decisive ones. An attempt is being made to do no less than consolidate the revolutionary power earned by the people of Sandino under the leadership of their firm vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front. To achieve goals of political and social stability and the establishment of peace and democracy, the Sandinist people's revolution is facing dangers that increase daily. On the one hand it must wage its second war, that is, the national reconstruction. On the other, it must firmly reject conspiracies and internal and external maneuvers of all type, foremost among them the organization of armed Somozist bands, spearhead of the most aggressive international sectors.

In order to fulfill its historic tasks and make its just cause viable, the Sandinist revolution has imposed on itself the task of promoting a revolutionary project characterized by its democratic, revolutionary, popular and anti-imperialist nature. Its democratic aspect implies recognition of the decisive influence of the people's forces and having confidence in the masses and their creative spirit in the construction of the new society, which emerges stressing the importance of the working people's hegemonic nature.

The popular aspect points to the effective participation of the nation's majority forces, which are intent on obtaining the best benefits from the economic and social process. The anti-imperialist aspect of this revolutionary project refers to the exercise of its sovereign right to make its own decisions without any imposition, pressure, blackmail or measure of force.

These factors by themselves explain why the Sandinist revolution is suffering the attacks of its external and internal enemies. Under the present conditions, following the colossal feat of demolishing Somozism's political and military apparatus, which was U.S. imperialism's local instrument, and of proposing an original project that takes into consideration all of the nation's forces, the Nicaraguan revolutionary process assumed its main tasks by shouldering the dead weight of the inheritance of Somozism, the social and economic costs of a war that placed the country on the brink of destruction and the historic effects of U.S. intervention, expressed through the traditional plundering of our natural resources, which made Nicaragua an extremely dependent country.

The reconstruction of our country and the defense of our fatherland's sovereignty are the crucial tasks: the first because it is impossible to meet the traditional demands of the workers and the entire people and to reestablish the new economic, political and social order. It is impossible to talk about productive goals and stability in all areas unless the productive apparatus is made to function first. Any political, social or ideological interest is a mere chimera unless this condition is met first.

The second task is closely connected with the first. No revolution can bring about the transformations that a process of this kind entails unless it can defend itself, especially if there are real forces conspiring against its development, stability and permanence.

Why the reconstruction? Why the defense? (?What is their purpose?) The ill-fated inheritance of Somozism reflects by itself the criminal and inhuman nature of the defeated regime: 50,000 dead; between 80,000 and 100,000 wounded in the war; 40,000 orphaned children; about $500 million in losses to the physical and social infrastructure in the commercial, industrial and agricultural and livestock sectors; $1.6 billion in foreign debts; our public finances in a state of total prostration; 850,000 illiterates and, at the dawn of our victory, approximately 60 percent of the economically active population unemployed.

To this reality, one must add the imperialist power's aim to encourage warmongering in the area, and especially to submit Nicaragua to pressures. In addition to other already familiar measures, our fatherland has continued paying blood quotas in the wake of our victory. The campaigns of slander and defamation at the international level, the 138 violations of our air and land spaces, the 115 dead and wounded in 1980 and 1981, the 6,000 former Somozist guardsmen freely moving through Central America and organizing and carrying out attacks at the border and the hundreds of henchmen training in U.S. territory and unconcernedly stating their desire to invade Nicaragua make up the dramatic picture of Nicaragua's situation as well as the dangers and the tremendous responsibility facing the revolutionary process, which will have to eliminate all these sequels and turn its project into a reality.

This is the basic reason for concentrating our energies in the reactivation of the economy and in the prompt construction of instruments of combat that will guarantee the defense of our national sovereignty and will protect it from the attacks of its enemies.

But the previously mentioned elements would fall into a vacuum if the reasons why the revolution is suffering these attacks are not understood. The uprising of the people in arms to eliminate the ill-fated Somozist dictatorship and their victory has led to the emergence of a new state and the birth of a different type of power. The state that emerged after the victory is revolutionary. It is a negation of the past and a guarantee of the future. Its foundations can be found in the right combination of three factors: in the first place, the existence of an economic regime, the essential characteristic of which is to have rescued from the hands of those who formerly wielded power the instruments that enabled them to maintain social inequality, increase their wealth and exploit the working masses in all possible ways.

Today the revolution allows those sectors to participate within the framework of new conditions while maintaining its control over the productive, political and ideological instruments, respecting private property as long as it continues to strengthen the country's economic activity, seeking solutions for the patriotic sectors affected by the ill-fated actions carried out by Somozism, and promoting an increase in the productivity indexes in the public and private areas and in those places where the two share common interests. This is the mixed economy, which in the case of the state, seeks to benefit the majority.

In the second place, the belligerent participation of the workers and of the entire people in the nation's problems, they themselves being regarded as the source of all power. A revolution is not legitimized through elections but to the extent that the broadest masses rally around a program and a project, seize weapons and attack the enemy fortress with overwhelming force. In any event, from the revolutionary standpoint elections help improve the state, its instruments, its goals and objectives, but will never represent the basic turning point that leads to extortion or to a return to the past, precisely because with their unlimited heroicity and integrity, the armed people have rejected the models that oppose the people's interests. This is true democracy, which places first the demands of all kinds made by the working people, above and beyond the interests of the minority.

In the third place, the participation of all the national sectors in order to establish this new model of political, economic and social democracy. The participation of these forces has two characteristics: on one side, the forces of the revolution, combative, ready to overcome adversity, united by profound basic principles in order to bring about revolutionary transformations. On the other side, organizations that dissent from the course followed by the revolutionary process and therefore feel serious reservations and make claims in connection with its contents and conduct and with the character of the newly created regime.

The latter might be described as minority sectors which, due to an erroneous concept of democracy, refuse to accept the present reality. It might be said that they uphold the traditional concept that had already been defeated during the struggle. The participation of all these forces, moved by the common desire to achieve stability in all areas constitutes the national unity.

Taking into consideration the emergence of a new state on the ashes of the former regime, these three factors determine the profiles of revolutionary power. The economic model, the use of instruments of production, the very original characteristics of democracy, the concept of the participation of the various forces in the achievement of the goals, the control of the political and ideological instruments and the moral and spiritual values that have emerged after the victory certainly contain a different sign. They are in accordance with the national interests and naturally within this framework the working people appear as the main force of the struggle, gathering the broadest social sectors around them. In other words, what some refuse to accept as an objective reality is the deprived masses' rise to power and their permanent will to establish the validity of their conquests and demands as a majority above those of the minorities by using all the instruments within their reach correctly.

These, rather than other reasons capriciously made up in editors' offices, provide a sufficiently firm basis for the revolution's right to fight those forces determined to destroy it with all the instruments within its reach.

The experiences of other revolutions have clearly shown through painful developments that those revolutionary processes that declare themselves incapable of imposing an order, and therefore of creating the revolution to which the people aspire, fail and plunge into the anguish of defeat.

This is not the case of the Sandinist revolution, whose paths, at least at present, are clearly outlined and understood by its fundamental forces even though other forces express their discontent because the present project is not what they wanted.

Precisely because they do not want it, they debate amid internal contradictions. [words indistinct] but they agree in describing the project as totalitarian, dictatorial and antidemocratic, throwing into the controversy the ideas of their own project.

But they are completely wrong. The basic mistake is that they have not yet understood that the crushing Somozist machinery was destroyed because it constituted a total negation of democracy. Now the bases supporting the process are different. It is therefore necessary to understand the changes, the advances, the in-depth transformations brought about by the revolution.

It has been a mistake to say that the traditional parties hope to return to the Somozist past, but neither do they want the present, let alone the future. What they want is an intermediate situation between the Somozist dictatorship and a popular democracy. In other words, Somozism without Somoza. That means subtle exploitation, the lulling of the workers, quotas on political power within the state, greater belligerance for their political organizations and the right to dissent--this they already have--to confuse--this they have not achieved--to influence decisions in ways that are unfavorable to the majority--this they will never achieve--and to hinder the workers' participation, for they always underestimate their creative contribution and in practice they do not view the revolutionary masses as the source of all power.

The forces of the revolution do view the revolutionary masses as the forgers of their own destiny, as an active part of revolutionary transformation, as wielders of that power, the means of which are completely popular, revolutionary, democratic and anti-imperialist. If this power were not in accordance with the vast majorities; if its contents had not touched the deepest roots of exploitation in order to eliminate them; if its government institutions, with all their developmental limitations, were not structured to satisfy in the course of this process the traditional and programmatic demands of the basic classes and their organizations; if the armed forces though their social composition, their combativeness, their monolithic structure and their loyalty did not faithfully reflect the people's will to foil the conspiracies and attacks through the means within their reach; if the juridical apparatus were not willing to be corrected as necessary and the State Council were not willing to create different laws, both based on the most profound needs of the masses, we are completely sure imperialism would not be exerting pressures, the Somozist bands would not be organized and the traditional parties would fully agree with the course of the revolution. Moreover, the voices that now dissent would be the first ones to defend the revolution which, from this standpoint, would have become a vulgar reform, a treason.

However, power was not obtained by means of a coup, or through a separatist or reformist movement. This was and continues to be a legitimate revolutionary process. For this reason, it is confronting serious difficulties, is suffering the attacks of international reaction and, as an organization, has not earned the confidence of the traditional parties.

The goals, the postulates, the principles and the essentially revolutionary nature of the process are backed by our friends and are hated by our enemies. The forces of progress are on the side of the revolution: in the international arena, the friendly governments and parties in power, the social democrats, the socialist bloc, the solidarity movements, the world's unions and popular organizations, the sister peoples. On the internal level, our entire people, their most representative organizations, the patriotic professionals and businessmen and the progressive intellectuals.

Who are the enemies of the revolution, of Sandino's people, of the liberated fatherland? The dark forces that oppose peace, progress, stability, democracy, freedom in Nicaragua, are the most aggressive sectors of U.S. imperialism. They encourage, stimulate and strengthen the arms race in Central America. They conspire against peace in the world and threaten the integrity of the free peoples unless they submit to their designs as powers.

They support, train, organize and arm the Somozist bands to the teeth, and they exert economic, political and diplomatic pressures on the Sandinist revolution.

This is why it is not feasible to talk about production without defense or about defense without production. Whoever refuses to hear the people's clamor as they are squeezed by pressures and attacks is deaf. Whoever refuses to see this very harsh reality is blind. Whoever does not raise his voice to condemn the attacks is mute, is a being without fatherland, without feelings, without honor and unworthy of being called a Nicaraguan. We deeply hope that this is not the position held by the parties present here.

In the face of clear threats and conspiracies, and taking into consideration the nature of the process, the parties of the revolution feel that in this case it is urgent to establish the national unity as an effective instrument to defend the revolution in all areas from the blows dealt it by its enemies. This unity must be forced from its foundations so as to carry out the noble task of raising the country out of its ruin and of neutralizing or repelling armed aggressions, both foreign and domestic. In order to do this, an essential condition, must be fulfilled, made up in turn of two basic and very necessary elements: first, close unity of action among the parties of the revolution in connection with common programmatic goals and objectives. They are the axis, the motor, the guarantee of the basic postulates of the revolution, the defenders of the just cause of the Nicaraguan people in their transit toward the full establishment of the new society, popular democracy and the essential and decisive pillars that guarantee the continuity of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. These tasks must be rigorously carried out in order to prepare for the moment when our entire people will decide on the definitive course of its revolution.

Second, unity of action between the parties of the revolution and the political organizations that dissent from the process, stemming not from the differences, but from the minimal points of coincidence that might arise as a result of the effort carried out at this forum for the discussion of the national problems. These minimal coincidences can point to specific objectives, eliminate excuses and increase political confidence, with each of these forces aware of the fact that differences will always exist and that it is in the area of the practice that they will be resolved. To achieve this unity, it is indispensable that there be full awareness that, at present, hegemonic strength and the determination to form a new society are in the hands of the people, headed by the FSLN and the parties which, from their own positions, support and back the Sandinist people's revolution.

National unity is the goal to which the parties of the revolution aspire. From the bottom of their hearts they wish to see a free and harmonious country, devoid of all the sequels of exploitation and of the humiliating condition of being a slave to the foreign interests. They wish to see national unity that is real, effective, vigorous and devoid of mistrust and sickly suspicions, national unity to protect the country from destruction and from the threats of war, to restore the country's economy or in the worst of cases, to march again toward the battlefields to defend the national decorum as Sandino taught us. They wish to see national unity to make the happiness of our people possible, to eradicate their misfortunes and provide them with those things they have never had, to eliminate selfishness and redistribute wealth. In a word, they wish to achieve the objective to which all honest, brave and dignified peoples aspire peace. Thank you very much.

13 June Afternoon Discussions

PA132024 [Editorial Report] On 13 June Managua Radio Sadino in Spanish provides extensive live coverage of the Nicaraguan forum on national problems held at the Planning Ministry Auditorium in Managua.

The morning session includes speeches by Alfonso Robelo, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] and Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the State Council. This session lasts from 1510 GMT to approximately 1700 GMT.

After a break for lunch and consultations, the afternoon session begins at 1824 GMT. Prior to the beginning of the afternoon session, the Radio Sandino announcers remind the listeners who the speakers and participants will be. They include Carlos Nunez and Nathan Sevilla for the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], Alfonso Robelo for the MDN, Gustavo Tablada of the Socialist Party, Alejandro Gutierrez of the People's Action Movement, Eli Altamirano of the Communist Party, Cesar Delgadillo of the People's Social Christian Party and a delegate from the Independent Liberal Party.

The announcers also mention the following representatives to the forum's discussions: Cesar Aviles and Anibal Arana of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, Sergio Montealegre and Mario Oviedo of the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement, and Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro of the Social Christian Party. Julian Corrales, deputy administrative rector of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, is the moderator.

The session is conducted like a debate with each person taking normally only a few minutes to make his point before yielding the floor to another.

Moderator Julian Corrales announces that in this session various points are to be discussed and he notes that there is a disagreement over whether the subject of national unity is to be discussed first. Corrales invites Commander Nunez to begin the discussion.

Nunez says that the FSLN is concerned about the order of the points to be discussed and he says that the FSLN wants the subject of national unity to be discussed first.

There is then a discussion among Adam Fletes, president of the Social Christian Party; Gustavo Tablada, alternate representative to the State Council of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party; Donald Castillo, alternate representative to the State Council of the Nicaraguan Workers Federation; Alvaro Jerez, national coordinator of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement; Commander Nunez, and the moderator.

After discussing unity for 30 minutes, after which no decision is reached, there is a 3-minute break after which time an unidentified person says that the participants will now discuss the speeches made at this morning's forum. There is then another break from 1956 GMT to 1914 GMT at which time an unidentified speaker says that the debate is ready to be resumed and that apparently an agreement has been reached on how to proceed. The moderator confirms that the forum will now move into a debate of this morning's speeches.

At 1921 GMT, Fletes says that Robelo's speech is historically logical in that one has to consider the past 2 years in light of the Somozist years. An unidentified speaker follows and he says that this is not true. Robelo responds by saying that the current party in power has almost absolute power and that before 1979, power was centered not in a party, but in a family, and he notes that Nicaragua must try to avoid past situations.

The discussion then turns to the subject of pluralism. Robelo's speech continues to be the center of focus. Sevilla asks if, based on Robelo's remarks, there is actually pluralism now and reserves the right to seek inclusion of this as an agenda item. An unidentified speaker says there has been no satisfactory definition of pluralism so far and cites an incident of Sandinists' harassment of workers unions. Nunez cautions that going into specifics would take up too much time. The moderator notes that the subject of whether or not there is actually pluralism will be included in the debate. Responding to a question, the moderator states that it will be included in today's agenda, and not in the general agenda; he adds that it can also be included under the topic of political liberties when that subject comes up later.

This is followed by a colloquy over whether the subject of pluralism is the same as equality for political parties. Nothing is decided.

The moderator urges a return to the discussion of Robelo's speech. Robelo cites the pretakeover political platform as assuring that there can be only one revolutionary "process," and Nunez responds that "there are all kinds of revolutionaries." He describes Robelo as a reformist calling himself a revolutionary. Nunez adds that he understands that Robelo has pointed out errors in the past only to defend a program of reforms, and asks Robelo if he doesn't believe that the only way to solve the country's problems is through reform.

Robelo's reply is preempted by Altamirano and by another speaker, but Robelo eventually says that the MDN has always been in agreement with the plans for the first stage of the revolution, which was supposed to have included free elections, according to the government program. Robelo notes that, speaking of reformism, the original first planned stage of the revolution thus seems to have been reformed. This draws a good deal of laughter.

Sevilla and Jerez recall the elections held under Somoza, and Fletes says the majority now is not in power, that the large majority in the country is discontented with the government, including discontent on the part of the poor people. He says the people want the government to hold free, democratic and honest elections, and that the revolution must hold such elections in order to legitimize itself.

Nunez brings the subject back to the alternation of power among the majority parties, and there is some discussion on this, with Nunez insisting that the FSLN's way is the best method because it adheres to civilian power to accomplish its aims.

Following a break at 2038 GMT, Robelo asks Nunez if the Sandinists' plan for carrying through with the revolution is different from the program of all the forces that fought against Somoza and if not, what the differences are.

Nunez explains that the FSLN plan is democratic, revolutionary and anti-imperialist. He says the FSLN plan during the anti-Somoza struggle must now, after the defeat of Somoza, take into consideration various transformations that have occurred, limitations that have appeared and experiences that have been learned. He says the FSLN sees the government program as a plan that can adapt to adjustments and transformations.

Robelo responds that of course the government program must be dynamic, but asks if there should not be consultations and consensus among the groups that originated the government. As long as changes are made unilaterally, he observes, unity is broken.

Nunez responds that the FSLN has sought national unity and wants to find mechanisms that will help strengthen the revolutionary process. In reply to another question, he denies that the government's foreign policy is responsible for many of the country's current internal problems.

Fletes asks what the new spiritual values of the country are, and Sevilla answers, touching on the past corruption in the country, the need for a new mobility and for self-criticism.

Some discussion of religion follows, and Altamirano says he has always respected the role of religion in society, but is opposed the participation of the church in the present forum so "they would not tell us how to act."

A representative of the Social Democrats asks for a middle way between a people's democracy and Somozism. He says this would benefit all Nicaraguans, from businessmen to workers.

Discussion follows on the concept of Somozism without Somoza. Nothing is settled. The moderator notes that time is almost up. The participants agree to finish their clarification of their positions.

The Social Christian representative says the forum ought to realize that the FSLN is predominant in any moves toward unity. Nunez says achieving unity is in the hands of the people. Robelo says he is satisfied if Nunez is actually saying that unity can be achieved without the predominance of the FSLN.

Altamirano says two lines opposed Somoza: a pro-Pentagon line and an anti-imperialist line. It is clear, he says, which triumphed--the line of revolutionary democracy. Robelo says he knows of only one line of struggle--the fight by all revolutionary sectors of the country. Jerez says it was not the Sandinists alone but all the groups making up the revolutionary movement that formulated the government program.

Nunez explains that during the struggle against Somoza all the groups were united in that aim, but favored different forms of struggle and consolidation. He recalls that the Nicaraguan Patriotic Front was a base for struggle even before the formulation of the government program. Robelo says that despite all this, the question is one of restoring credibility to the postrevolutionary process.

The moderator briefly summarizes the first day's session and says that on Sunday he will present the agreed-upon agenda for future sessions. The moderator announces that the national forum will continue on Sunday, beginning at 0900 Managua time.

JUNTA ANNOUNCES MINISTERIAL, OTHER CHANGES

PA152158 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2012 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Statement issued by the secretariat of the junta on 15 Jun 1981]

[Text] The general secretariat of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction announces to the people of Nicaragua that in order to bring more efficiency to the government sector, the government junta has agreed to carry out the following changes and appointments:

Companeros Guerrilla Commanders Marcos Somarriba and Julio Rosas Lopez have been appointed new deputy ministers of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Institute. Companero Emilio Baltodano Cantarero, the present minister-secretary general of the government junta, will now become industry minister.

Companero Federico Cerda, the present industry minister, will now become general secretary of the government junta.

Companero Carlos Zaruk, the present minister-director of the Nicaraguan Corporation of Mines and Hydrocarbons, will now head the Transporation Ministry.

Companero Alfredo Cesar, the present minister-president of Nicaraguan Financing Corporation, will now become minister-president of the Central Bank of Nicaragua. In like fashion and in order to consolidate the country's financing structures, the Nicaraguan Financing Corporation will be assigned to the Central Bank of Nicaragua and it will be headed by the minister-president of the bank.

These changes are effective today, Monday, 15 Jun 1981.

Issued in Managua, 15 June 1981, Government Palace. Year of the defense and production.

MEXICAN COLUMNIST SAYS ORTEGA WILL BE SOLE LEADER

PA160350 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0053 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Jun (EFE)--Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra soon will be the "sole leader" of the Nicaraguan administration, a political columnist of the Mexican newspaper El HERALDO reported today.

Columnist Francisco Rodriguez said, without citing sources, that "very soon," an announcement enveloped in revolutionary rhetoric, will be made on the decision by the commanders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

The "Sandinist reorganization," he notes, will signify the dissolution of the junta of reconstruction and "Commander Daniel Ortega will emerge as sole leader of the Nicaraguan administration. If this measure did not imply the virtual elimination of pluralism," he noted, "it might go unnoticed," but he warned that "if pluralism disappears, undoubtedly it will compromise the situation of many who have supported the Sandinists from abroad."

In his column "Political Coffee," Rodriguez stresses that "although the decision has been made, only friendly pressure might make the nine commanders desist from closing the path to all political opposition."

"Otherwise," he concluded, "The U.S. policy would be strengthened to the detriment of those policies which have been presented by the government leaders of other nations, including Mexico and Venezuela."

CUBA GRANTS $3.6 MILLION CREDIT FOR SUGAR MILLS

PA141444 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1231 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Yesterday in Managua, Cuba and Nicaragua signed their first trade agreement, by which Cuba is granting Nicaragua a $3.6 million credit for spare parts for two Nicaraguan sugar mills. The spare parts to be sent by Cuba will be used in the Javier Guerra mill, which is now inactive, and the German Pomares mill, which is working at 50 percent of its capacity.

The agreement was signed by Rene Puig, vice president of the Cuban State Committee for Finance, and by Commander Jaime Wheelock Roman, representing the Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES SET UP

PA132355 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The society for Friendship with Socialist Countries (Associacion de Amistad con los Paises Socialistas) was founded last night, opening a bridge for relations of all sorts with countries that 2 years ago were taboo to Nicaraguans. Thanks to the victory of our people and their vanguard and thanks to the right we have to choose our friends and to do as we please as a country, Nicaragua can today think of historical events which were undreamed of in the past.

Nine countries which were represented by the Soviet ambassador during last night's event stressed the significance of the new organization. The following is an excerpt of the speech delivered by Soviet Ambassador German Shlyapnikov:

[Begin recording] My congratulations for having founded a body which will be so important to relations among our countries, which will develop multilateral contacts between our peoples, broadening their social scope, and which will enable Nicaraguans to become better acquainted with life in the socialist countries and the progress achieved by their peoples. [end recording]

WORKERS SEIZE 2 BANANA FARMS, DEMAND DISMISSALS

PA160405 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] The departmental inspector of the Labor Ministry in Chinandega has reported that the Angelina and Alfonso banana farms are still at a standstill. These farms were seized by their workers on Thursday.

As the public knows, the problem is the result of political differences between the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] and the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers [CTN]--organizations to which the farmworkers belong.

The Labor Ministry official said that the paralyzation of activities affects the country's economy because 2,000 boxes of bananas per day are shipped abroad. He added that the problem is that the CST workers are demanding the dismissal of 16 workers who are CTN members and Marcial Somarriba, the general manager.

This official said that a meeting between the two sides will be held today with Labor Ministry authorities in order to solve this problem. The meeting that was to have been held on Friday, was not held because of the lack of a quorum.

AMBUSH VICTIMS IDENTIFIED AS STATE OFFICIALS

PA151939 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Five people who worked for the revolution were killed in an ambush yesterday at 1000 in Los Pedernales, Cua Municipality, Jinotega Department.

Juan Ramon Corea, 27, member of the departmental leadership committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in Jinotega; Mario Diaz Rizo, 36, agronomist of (PROCAMPO); Jorge Escoto, 28, member of the State Security Corps; Domingo Gonzalo Monteria, 20, militaman, and Mrs Jesus (Minbi), 75, who accompanied them, were the victims of this counterrevolutionary action. The victims were traveling in a station wagon belonging to (PROCAMPO) and were headed for the Cua area on official business.

The band fled across the northern border after the crime.

WOMENS BATTALION TO UNDERGO MILITARY TRAINING

PA151752 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Excerpts] An impressive sendoff was given Saturday to the Veronica Lacayo Women's Battalion at the Juan Jose Delgado Liberation Square in Leon. In the presence of a large crowd of Leon inhabitants and members of mass organizations, a fraternal and moving event was held to say farewell to over 700 women from our people's ranks who left to undergo military training to defend peace. The ceremony was presided over by Gloria Carrion, secretary general of the Luisa Amanda Espinosa Nicaraguan Women's Association.

Meanwhile, a company of women of Grenada will mobilize on 16 June to begin military training.

The Ruth Rodriguez Women's Company of the Sandinist People's Militia of Granada made an appeal to women to join efforts to defend the fatherland. The companeras feel the presence of women in the people's militias is a primary need. The company will be moved on 16 June to training centers in Diriamba.

HONDURANS DRAW 4 YEARS IN JAIL FOR ESPIONAGE

PA152028 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Francisco Chavez Auceda and Cornelio Rosales Solorzano, who had been standing trial since 1 June, have been sentenced to 4 years in jail for espionage.

According to the sentence pronounced by Osvaldo Ortega Reyes, judge of the third criminal district, the defendants violated sections A and B of decree No 5. The defendants were found guilty of espionage on behalf of Honduras. Both were members of the Honduran Army.

CUBA COMMENTS ON REAGAN-LOPEZ PORTILLO TALKS

FL151525 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants political information program commentary]

[Text] The deep gap existing between Latin America and the Unites States probably became still deeper last week, when Mexican President Jose Lopez Protillo's visit to Washington revealed the difficulties experienced by Ronald Reagan's Republican government in accepting the continent's political and economic realities. Despite the unusual cordiality displayed by Reagan to seduce his guest, Lopez Portillo's visit was a true demonstration of Washington's difficulties in understanding the nuances of the situation in Latin America and in forming a coherent policy for the region.

Apart from a few concessions regarding the problem of the Mexican immigrants and certain agreements of bilateral interest, the 3-day talks resulted in only two agreements of a regional or international nature. Reagan promised to be present at the North-South summit meeting planned for next October, a meeting to which the Mexican president attaches particular importance. In exchange, Lopez Portillo agreed in principle to a trilateral summit meeting to be held by the United States, Mexico and Canada within the framework of the North American agreement, one of the bases of Reagan's regional policy.

On the other hand, the two presidents obviously had to resort to a genuine exercise of the art of diplomacy to conceal their disagreement. This became particularly evident when Ronald Reagan outlined his plan for a global policy for the Caribbean through general economic aid to the Central American countries. Washington wants the three most influential nations with the most interest in the Caribbean--Mexico, Venezuela and Canada--to join that plan. The State Department and the White House asserted that Mexico had agreed to that project and was willing to act as an intermediary by using its excellent relations with all countries of the region. This assertion was, however, cautiosly denied by Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda, who stated the Lopez Portillo had only promised to think the matter over, without making any commitment.

It seems that Mexico demands three conditions to participate in the plan: The American project should not include any open or hidden military aspects; it should be aimed at helping the peoples of the region without becoming an instrument of struggle against communism; and no country should be excluded from that aid program. These conditions are practically unacceptable to Reagan because they would place Nicaragua and Cuba, two countries which are adversaries of the United States, among the beneficiaries of the aid under the same conditions as Costa Rica and El Salvador. In reality, these three conditions seem to pose an obstacle which is difficult to overcome under the present explosive situation in Central America.

The main disagreements between the United States and Mexico became apparent regarding El Salvador. Washington argued that subversion in that country is encouraged by the Soviet Union and Cuba and the Mexican position regarding the subject is that the Salvadoran crisis has been caused by inadequate social structures.

All this seems to show that Reagan has not yet understood the nuances of the situation in the continent which would be an indispensable condition for forming a coherent doctrine for the region.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES MINI-MARSHALL PLAN

FL151900 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the last few days press agencies have commented at length on the application of a sort of mini-Marshall Plan for the Central American and Caribbean region. The plan would be sponsored by the United States and would consist of an injection of private capital from the United States itself, Canada and the FRG with a view to improving the terrible social conditions from which the countries of the region are suffering and toward breaking the force of the broad revolutionary movement which is under development in Guatemala and El Salvador, which is beginning to get underway in Honduras and which has already won its first victories in Nicaragua and Grenada.

The idea of an economic injection is not new to imperialist brains. It was born in 1979 in view of the increasing guerrilla struggle in Nicaragua. At the beginning of the Carter administration there was an attempt to introduce so-called restricted democracies in this region and throughout Latin America as substitutes for the military dictatorships which, according to the trilateral commission and President Carter's advisers, had now played their role and should be replaced with pseudodemocratic governments which would improve the image of imperialist domination and restore a certain degree of credibility and prestige--something rather difficult--to the U.S. Executive Branch.

In the end, this plan could not be carried out. Now the U.S. Government (?intends to) revive it in the economic field with the intention of preventing the unavoidable: the revolutionary explosion which is now rending Central America.

The Nicaraguan daily BARRICADA, organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, comments with reason that the mini-Marshall Plan resembles the unsuccessful Alliance for Progress, an imperialist attempt at a response to the victory of the Cuban revolution. The American nations emerged more impoverished from the Alliance for Progress, more exploited and dominated by imperialism and the social problems which it was supposed to solve became even more acute and this was only natural because of the rapacious and spoliatory nature of imperialism.

The repressive and genocidal Salvadoran and Guatemalan Governments have welcomed the news, while the Costa Rican lackey has become the main mouthpiece of the idea, doomed in advance to failure.

We are convinced that if this miniplan is applied, it will only worsen the situation of those nations. The nations of Central America and (?South America) do not need reforms. The thing they desire is revolutionary change and they are following that road already. Sooner or later they will be victorious.

MPSP ISSUES STATEMENT ON SOLIDARITY WITH LEBANON

FL131205 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has declared that the recent Zionist attacks against Lebanese territories are a threat to Lebanon's territorial integrity and to peace in the Middle East.

In a statement released in Havana on the occasion of the international campaign of solidarity with Lebanon, the MPSP notes that the Lebanese people are facing daily acts of aggression by Israel and fascist groups.

TRINIDAD, BARBADOS HAVE SUGAR CROP DIFFICULTIES

FL102212 Bridgetown CANA in English 2155 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, 10 Jun (CANA)--Barbados' 1981 sugar crop kept trudging on today, weeks behind schedule, while Trinidad and Tobago decided that it was time to bring an early stop to what the state-owned sugar company said was a disastrous harvest. The Trinidad and Tobago Government-owned Caroni Limited said the 1981 crop will end tomorrow.

In both Trinidad and Barbados, heavy unseasonal rains have severely affected production. In Barbados, reaping is only about 60 percent complete in the 15th week since the crop started. Harvesting normally last 16 weeks.

Caroni said that final production figures will fall far short of the projected 151,000 long tons of sugar. Up to yesterday, 89,019 long tons had been produced.

Officials in Barbados say they are still hopeful that the 110,000-tons revised target here will still be reached by the time the crop ends, late next month.

The all-Trinidad Sugar and General Workers Trade Union, led by opposition leader Basdeo Panday and the islandwide Cane Farmers Association, led by another opposition politician, Raffique Shah, will be meeting shortly with the company's officials to discuss terms of compensation for unreaped canes.

ANTIGUA

PREMIER BIRD LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON AID TALKS

FL111645 Bridgetown CANA in English 1625 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Excerpt] St Johns, Antigua, 11 Jun (CANA)--Premier Vere Bird has left for talks with the United States Department [of State] which open in Washington next week on post-independence assistance. Mr Bird, accompanied by Communication and Works Minister Ernest Williams and Permanent Secretary in the Foreign Affairs Ministry Eric Challenger, left here yesterday.

BAHAMAS

HOUSE LEADER TO MOVE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN SPEAKER

FL041828 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] House Leader the Honorable Arthur D. Hanna gave notice yesterday that at the next sitting of the House of Assembly he would be moving a vote of confidence in the speaker, Sir Clifford Darling.

Speaking on a point of order, Mr Hanna noted that there was a motion of no confidence in the speaker, placed on the agenda by the member for Fort Montagu, Mr Henry Bostwick, who yesterday did not proceed with the resolution. When the other matters before the house had been dealt with and it was time to deal with resolutions, Mr Bostwick was not present. However, members of the opposition Social Democratic Party renewed all of Mr Bostwick's notices for a subsequent meeting.

Mr Hanna said that a motion of no confidence in the speaker, the presiding officer in the chamber who must at all times be seen to be impartial, is of utmost urgency and should be expedited at once. Mr Hanna expressed his reluctance in moving the motion of confidence in the speaker but said the matter of Mr Bostwick's no-confidence motion should not be left hanging over the speaker's head, thereby creating an atmosphere of suspicion in the speaker's impartiality.

The leader of the opposition, Mr Norman Solomon, said he agreed with Mr Hanna that the charge was a serious one and he said the House should proceed with it as expeditiously as possible.

Several weeks ago Mr Hanna moved a motion of confidence in the prime minister and his government which was approved by the House. This followed the failure of Mr Bostwick to proceed with the no-confidence motion which had been on the agenda for several meetings. When Mr Bostwick attempted to move his resolution after the House had already debated the motion of no confidence in the prime minister, it was not allowed. The House then adjourned until Wednesday, 17 June.

BARBADOS

RULING PARTY RELEASES ELECTION MANIFESTO

FL130034 Bridgetown CANA in English 2342 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, 12 Jun (CANA)--The ruling Barbados Labor Party (BLP) said today it had brought great gains to this country over the past 5 years, and deserved a second term to continue the process of consolidation. The claims of success and plans for the future came in the party's manifesto for the 18 June general election, in which the strongest challenge is coming from the Democratic Labor Party (DLP). The latter governed this 166-square-mile coral island from 1961 to 1976 then lost by a landslide to the BLP at the last poll.

"You're in better hands with the BLP," says the party's manifesto to the estimated 168,000 voters.

The manifesto, released two days after the DLP's, comes with a week to go of campaigning, which has been almost incident-free, with campaigners and their supporters concentrating on street-corner rhetoric.

BLP's overall boast is that "the economy is stronger, inflation has abated, unemployment has been halved, the tax burden is lighter, the 14-year-old's are no longer being thrown out of school, training programs have been provided for the young, enhanced pensions benefit our senior citizens, inhumane laws have been removed from our statute books, particularly as they related to women and children, mini-bus operators no longer have to fear police prosecution." Highly reputable international institutions attest to the extent to which this country had advanced under the management of the BLP government, says the manifesto.

There is a long list of major projects for the next 5 years, according to the manifesto. Included are energy generation--fossil fuels, solar and wave power, agriculture and fisheries development, renewal schemes for rundown sections of Bridgetown's commercial area, encouragement and incentives for large and small business, improved social facilities, and better accommodation for the arms of the law and administration of justice. A foreward by party leader and Prime Minister Tom Adams said that Barbados was virtually alone in the world these past years in showing continuous and substantial real economic growth.

Gross domestic product was said to have doubled from 700 million to 1,461 million dollars (1 Bds dollar; 50 cents U.S.) with 25,000 new jobs created, and with production increased, wages had grown much faster than prices. Exports had grown from 172.5 million dollars in 1975 to 455.7 million dollars in 1980, tourist arrivals from 225,000 to 370,000 with receipts therefrom growing from 165 million dollars to 502 million dollars. It was a formidable record which had been acknowledged by international financial institutions, said Adams, pledging a "continuing commitment to the cause of social democracy and to the continued development of our country."

On the subject of foreign relations, the party said it would establish more consulates in the Caribbean, Canada, the United States, and the UK.

No Foreign Policy Shifts

FL131231 Bridgetown CANA in English 1143 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 13 Jun (CANA)--The Barbados Labor Party (BLP) which faces the electorate on Thursday, has promised no major shifts in foreign policy if it gains another 5-year mandate. In its manifesto, released at public meetings here last night, [the BLP] pledged to continue supporting the struggle for freedom, democracy and social justice in Latin America. It also promised closer ties with the 12-nation Caribbean Community (CARICOM), of which it is a member, and with a number of Western countries which have made a significant contribution to its socio-economic development.

The move to improve relations with the Caribbean, Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom is tied in with plans to establish consulates in the countries. The BLP, which won the last general election--in September 1976--by a 17-7 margin from the Democratic Labor Party (DLP) of former Prime Minister Errol Barrow, said the consulates would be governmental or honorary. They are expected to place increased emphasis on the welfare, immigration, and general needs of Barbadians living in those countries, the party said.

The party said that in CARICOM it supported "a stronger and more democratic" community. "Our aim is for an integrated community based upon democratic institutions, fair and free elections held at periodic intervals and an equitable sharing of the economic burdens of the region," the party said.

The BLP restated its commitment to the search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East "in the context of the relevant United Nations resolutions," to seeing an end to apartheid in southern Africa, and to independence for Namibia. The party promised to strengthen bilateral relations with Latin American countries and work for the reformation of the Organization of American States (OAS) to turn it into a "vibrant force in regional affairs."

OPPOSITION PARTY RELEASES ELECTION MANIFESTO

FL111951 Bridgetown CANA in English 1840 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, 11 Jun (CANA)--The first manifesto for Barbados' 18 June general elections was launched here last night, with the opposition promising innovative schemes to slash unemployment, revitalization of non-sugar agriculture, a rigorous regime of selective price controls and a new foreign investment code more favorable to Barbados. The initiatives were promised by Errol Barrow's Democratic Labor Party (DLP) which for three consecutive 5-year terms formed the government here, until it was ousted in the September elections of 1976.

The DLP, which like the ruling Barbados Labor Party (BLP) is vying for all 27 seats at stake, says it will give higher priority to housing needs, reform the process of admission to secondary school by abolishing the common entrance exam, and stem the rising use of narcotics. A DLP government would also strengthen bilateral relations with its Caribbean Community (CARICOM) partners, seek to convene an early CARICOM summit, reconcile strained Barbados-Grenada relations and further cement relations with the United States and Canada.

The 46-page DLP manifesto, under the slogan, "getting it back together," was launched at a series of political mass meetings across the country last night. The manifesto takes the post-1976 policies of the BLP administration to task--particularly on the economy--contending that "the privileged few" had benefitted "at the expense of the poor masses and the struggling middle classes." The DLP said protection of the population from the ravages of inflation would be an immediate priority and a key element of its policy would be the reintroduction of more wide-ranging price controls. The manifesto promised Barbadians a new food production program to curb the high level of food imports, which it said now cost the island nearly 134 million dollars. The DLP undertakes to establish an agricultural policy council as advisory to the government on the formulation and review of policies for that sector, and to reduce or remove duties on agricultural inputs.

The party says too that it will provide a code of behavior for overseas investors. Offshore companies will in future have to pay more than lip service to such constitutional guarantees of fundamental rights as trade union membership, security of job during maternity confinement and advancement of Barbadians into higher echelon positions.

Other highlights of the manifesto include:

--Introduction of legislation to deal with arbitrary and unfair dismissal.
--Introduction of legislation for the recognition of trade unions wherever they have a "sizable portion" of the work force at an establishment as their members--the percentage to be determined after consultations with labor and employers organizations.
--Establishment of a minimum wage for workers, particularly in industry and other low-paying areas for employment.

The DLP said that in consultation with its CARICOM partners, it would seek to:
--Create new mechanisms and institutions for making the regional integration movement "more responsible to the wishes of the broad masses of Caribbean peoples."
--Convene an early meeting of heads of regional government "for the purpose of considering current Caribbean Community problems and solutions and for injecting fresh impetus and new indications into the movement," and
--Establish a community tribunal to oversee the observance of law and justice and in the interpretation of the CARICOM treaty provisions.

The manifesto also pledged the party to:
--Restructuring Barbados foreign diplomatic missions "to orient them more towards our commercial, trade, export and tourism development interests...."
--Establishing a military committee to review study and make recommendations on the type of defense force that is suitable for Barbados, to identify the tasks and mission of such a force and the resources and organization needed for the efficient accomplishment of its objectives.
--To revitalize the Coast Guard's drugs smuggling prevention activities and
--To remove the youth skills training program from the army, and return that program to the civil authority.

NORTH KOREAN AMBASSADOR ENDS TOUR OF DUTY

FL041856 Bridgetown CANA in English 1840 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 4 Jun (CANA)--North Korean Ambassador to Barbados Yi Chun-ok bids farewell to Governor-General Sir Deighton Ward today at the end of his tour of duty. Ambassador Chun-ok is also due to meet External Affairs Minister Henry Forde today.

DOMINICA

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED ANOTHER MONTH

FL102141 Bridgetown CANA in English 2122 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, 10 Jun (CANA)--The Dominica House of Assembly today approved a further 4-week extention of the state of emergency declared 13 February. Prime Minister Eugenia Charles introduced a motion calling on the House to approve the extension to 16 July.

In presenting the motion, Miss Charles said she was certain the House would approve, now that various matters concerning the plight of the country were daily unfolding. That was taken as a reference to the attempts by foreign mercenaries allegedly in league with locals to overthrow her administration, and problems with armed men in the hills of the country.

Miss Charles told Parliament: "It is essential, necessary to continue the state of emergency until the detainees are charged." She added that this would probably be done following the developments in North America, where the arrested men are facing trial.

The emergency was also needed so that the hand of the police could be strengthened. She said the police could not disclose their day-to-day activities with regards to the current situation, as such would defeat their purpose.

NATION'S CONSTITUTION TO BE REVIEWED BY COMMISSION

FL102146 Bridgetown CANA in English 2136 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, 10 Jun (CANA)--The Dominica Government has appointed a commission to reivew the consitution of Dominica, with which this country went into independence on 3 November 1978, Attorney General Ronan David told Parliament today. Mr David told reporters afterwards that there was need for a revision of the constitution. He said the constitution had no provision for the immediate appointment of a president in the event of sudden death or resignation. Under the constitution, Parliament is required to meet to elect a successor president, by majority votes, either openly or by secret ballot. David said a number of other areas of the constitution would be examined by the review commission.

PARLIAMENT APPROVES ISLAND'S MEMBERSHIP IN OECS

FL111801 Bridgetown CANA in English 1731 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Roseau, Dominica, 11 Jun (CANA)--The Dominica Parliament has approved the island's membership in the proposed Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) which is scheduled to become effective on 4 July. The OECS, which will group Antigua, Saint Lucia, St Vincent, St Kitts-Nevis, Dominica, Grenada and Montserrat, will seek to promote trade, economic and other areas of cooperation among the islands. The OECS will replace the West Indies Associated States (WISA) Council of Ministers.

Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, in presenting the motion Wednesday seeking Parliament's approval of OECS participation, said the organization would be of tremendous benefit to the islands. Aid donors preferred to finance regional programs rather than those relating to individual countries, Miss Charles added. The Dominican leader supported plans to have the OECS headquartered in one of the member territories. Dominica has said the headquarters should be in Antigua.

GRENADA

BISHOP SENDS MESSAGES TO IRAQI, PLO LEADERS

FL102352 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop has sent a solidarity message to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, on the occasion of the latest Israeli act of aggression against the Iraqi people. The message reads in part, quote: We strongly deplore and condemn Israel's bombing raid on your two nuclear reactors. We view this development with the utmost seriousness and recognize it as a flagrant violation of international law and in particular the hallowed principles of territorial integrity, national sovereignty and peaceful coexistence.

The message expresses the support of the government and the people of Grenada for the people of Iraq in their struggle against provocation from Zionism.

Prime Minister Bishop on behalf of the government and people of Grenada has also sent a message to the chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat. The message expresses shock at the brutal and cowardly slaying of Palestinian representative to Brussels, (S. Habid Hassad) [presumably Na'im Khadr] and noted the severe loss created by his death. This attack, the message said, stresses the need to be more vigilant and alert against attacks by the forces of imperialism.

GOVERNMENT HOLDS COOPERATION TALKS WITH CUBA

FL041514 Bridgetown CANA in English 1331 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 4 Jun (CANA)--Cuba and Grenada held a series of meetings here this week to prepare for the signing of new 1-year cooperation agreements this July. The delegations to the talks were headed by Grenada's Minister of Communications, Works and Labor Selwyn Strachan and Ms Tania Dominguez, Cuban secretary of the Grenada-Cuba Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Among the areas discussed were agriculture, agro-industries, trade, construction including work on Grenada's international airport, health, culture, education and sports, a release from the Cuban Embassy said.

The Grenada delegation included Ministers Unison Whiteman, Kenrick Radix and Norris Bain and Ms Gloris Payne-Banfield, Grenada's secretary of the joint commission. Cuba was also represented by its ambassador to Grenada, Mr Julian Torres Rizo; Mr Raul Freire, head of the Cuban Embassy's economic office in Grenada; and a team of specialists. The two countries are expected to finalize the agreements discussed in these preliminary talks at the joint commissions July meeting in Havana.

COMMITMENT TO OECS, PEACE IN REGION REITERATED

FL100054 Bridgetown CANA in English 2315 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Excerpts] St Georges, Grenada, 9 Jun (CANA)--Grenada's education minister, George Louison, has reiterated his country's commitment to the soon-to-be established Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). Mr Louison outlined Grenada's position at a 1-day seminar held here today to disseminate information on the OECS.

Mr Louison said that he saw the establishment of the OECS as a new and significant initiative aimed at overcoming "the ages-old problem of bringing our countries closer together."

The Grenadian minister also said that his People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) believed that the future of small states, such as those in the eastern Caribbean, lies on how much "we can begin to see...issues that affect us as being common." He said: "It is for this reason that we would view the OECS as giving the possibility for the countries of the eastern Caribbean to also develop a common approach to our position on the new international economic order.

"We believe that this fundamental struggle that is taking place among Third World countries for some kind of restructuring and rearrangement of trade, and of all dealing with the industrialized world to get a better deal for our people, is something that we have to participate in at the highest levels," he added.

Mr Louison also felt that if the OECS had to achieve its objectives then member governments will have to develop a common approach to the question of peace in the region. He said that the Grenada Government considers the question of peace as one of the avenues for bringing stability and a general improvement in the quality of life for Caribbean peoples.

Added Mr Louison: "First of all, the prohibition of all military bases in our region must be something that must receive the full attention of our respective countries.

"That we must work to stop all military maneuvers in our region and our waters: that we must also work to end colonialism in our region, as to give our respective countries the opportunity and possibility to develop as sovereign countries.

"That peace must also mean the establishment of the machinery to end assassination, mercenary, or any other forms of invasion in our region.

"That peace must also mean the end to economic piracy of our region," the Grenadian minister said.

ST KITTS

PREMIER SIMMONDS ON OECS DEFENSE, FOREIGN POLICY

FL131720 Bridgetown CANA in English 1747 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Basseterre, St Kitts, 13 Jun (CANA)--Premier Kennedy Simmonds said last night that St Kitts-Nevis will not be participating in the defense and foreign policy provisions of the treaty establishing the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). But he said that this twin-island state will be among the seven signatories to the OECS treaty when it is signed here this week by government leaders at a council meeting of the West Indies Associated States Council (WISA).

Under the OECS agreement, member states can opt out of matters pertaining to foreign affairs and defense and security. The treaty binds joint participation in a number of areas including economic, social and functional cooperation.

Dr Simmonds explained that because of its position as a nonindependent member, St Kitts-Nevis could not participate in the two areas. Britain still has responsibility for the external affairs and defense of St Kitts-Nevis, an associated state.

In a radio and TV broadcast to the nation last night, Premier Simmonds said that no one expected the OECS to solve the problems of the Windward and Leeward Islands but indicated that its establishment was a step in the right direction "towards Caribbean unity which we fervently desire."

ST LUCIA

FOREIGN MINISTER ON POLITICAL, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

FL081455 Bridgetown CANA in English 1020 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 7 Jun (CANA)--St Lucia's Foreign Minister Peter Josie today defended the Labor Party's decision to "purge itself of political dissidents" rather than call a general election to settle a leadership feud. "I felt that a wide cross-section of the people of St Lucia did not want elections, especially those who supported the Labor Party," Josie told a press conference here.

"I am deeply convinced in my own mind that what the people as a whole in St Lucia wanted is a return to a normal situation where the country can begin to move and to make progress, where the people can begin to get money in their pockets through jobs, where the farmers can begin to get confidence again..."

The labor government reorganized itself last month after 1 year of grappling with a power struggle between the then Prime Minister Allan Louisy and his Foreign Minister George Odlum. Louisy paved the way for the reorganization by resigning after the Odlum faction combined with the parliamentary opposition to defeat his 1981-82 budget. Odlum, passed over in the cabinet of new Prime Minister Winston Cenac, later launched his own party. With the defeat of the budget, politicians, civil servants and the business community had put pressure on Louisy to call a general election.

"....An election held in that kind of atmosphere was...bound to lead to bloodshed and a total breakdown of law and order," Josie said. "How you would be able to pick the pieces up from there, no one could say for sure."

Josie said that there was widespread support for a return to normalcy, with the opposition to the Louisy government continuing, generated mainly in the capital Castries.

He told reporters he could not back Odlum's bid for the Prime Ministership, because "Mr Odlum has not been after good government." Odlum wanted the Prime Ministership as "some token crown to put on his head," Josie claimed.

The St Lucian politician flew to Barbados at the start of a Caribbean familiarization tour. He had talks yesterday with Foreign Minister Henry Forde and was due to leave for Grenada later in the day.

He told reporters that Prime Minister Cenac faced a major challenge in checking the slow-down of the economy which was largely triggered by the leadership struggle.

"What we want to do is to put St Lucia back on the road where we can be seen as serious Caribbean people, where we can be seen to be serious contenders for any economic development that may come either by way of private investment or through government agencies and friendly donor countries," he said. "There has been a slowing down of the pace of activities, the rate at which public projects have been going up." He said there was also a slowing down in external financing of government projects.

To speed up economic activity, government had been talking to international aid donors, including the Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the European Community and the Inter-American Development Bank.

"We have projects in the pipeline. Some of them are on-going. Some of them have slowed down a little," Josie said. (Regarding) "the basic human needs program of the U.S. Government, some of those projects have slowed down miserably and we are making a strenuous effort now to get those basic human needs programs on the way, because the monies have to be spent by the end of June of next year and some of the allocations have not been touched at all."

ST VINCENT

ATTORNEY GENERAL RESPONDS TO BILLS ULTIMATUM

FL122329 Bridgetown CANA in English 2315 GMT 12 Jun 81

[By Nelson King]

[Excerpt] Kingstown, St Vincent, 12 Jun (CANA)--St Vincent's attorney general, Grafton Isaacs, views as "utterly absurd" a recent ultimatum given by the Committee in Defense of Democracy for the government to withdraw two controversial bills now before Parliament. Mr Isaacs told CANA "the government is not run by the National Committee in Defense of Democarcy." "It is run by the majority of the people who cast their ballots in support of the ruling administration," the attorney general said.

The ultimatum by the committee expired yesterday. A general strike has been called for Wednesday.

"The government will under no circumstances succub to any pressure group," Isaacs indicated. He accused the committee as "communist-oriented, and is aimed at destabilizing the country."